JAVA GOV^T. GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was geteekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Sec. Gent.* BATAVIA, den February 1812.

VOL. II] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1813.* [NO. 52.

Publication.

WITH reference to the relative value of the copper lumps at the period of the first establishment of the British Government on this Island, and the intrinsic value at which the reduced lumps were allowed to circulate in Batavia and its Environs, under the publication of the 9th instant, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the reduced lumps be received into the Treasury in such payments as are authorized to be made in copper, at the rate of eight Rix Dollars for one Spanish Dollar of sixty-six Stivers; that is to say, if by numeration in lumps of one-third of an ounce; at the rate of 31¼ Spanish Dollars per pecul, or by weight in mixed lumps, or lumps weighing less than one-third of an ounce, at the rate of 28 Spanish Dollars for one pecul.

According to this rate, the Shroffs will exchange money in the market after the 1st of May next.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, *April 29, 1813.*

Publicatie.

DEN Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade de Consideratie inervat hebbende, van de betrekkelyke waarde van het Japansch Koper geld op het tydstip der vestiging van de Britsche Magt op dit Eiland, en van de jongste bepaling de dato 9de dezer, nopens de wezenlyke waarde voor welke de [illegible] te Batavia [illegible] gevonden te bepalen, dat de verkleinde Bonken in de Tresaurie zullen Ontvangen worden in alle Betalingen welke in Koper geld geschieden, de Spaansche mat van 66 Stuivers berekend tegens 8 Ryksdalers Koper; dat is te zeggen, indien de Betaling by telling geschied in Bonken eenderde Once houdende, zal de Pikkol berekend worden tegens 31¼ Spaansche Dalers, doch, zo de Betaling by gewigt geschied in Bonken van verschillende grootte, dan wel in dezulken welke minder dan eenderde once wegen, zal de Pikkol berekend worden tegens 28 Spaansche Dalers.—Zullende de gelicentieerde Wisselaars na den 1ste Mei aanstaande [illegible] zyn om [illegible] selen [illegible]

Batavia [illegible]

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van 't Gouvt.

Advertisement.

IT being considered necessary that the Trade to Banca should be clearly defined, Notice is hereby given to the Public, that the settlement of Banca, is not to be considered as one of the immediate Dependencies of this Island, that term being applicable only to such places as were dependant on the late Government of this Colony.

A system of Custom House Regulations will accordingly be published for the Port of Banca at an early date.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, April 27th, 1813.

Advertentie.

ALSO het noodzakelyk is dat de bepalingen nopens den Handel op Banka duidelyk begrepen worden, zo wordt by deze aan het Publiek bekend gemaakt, dat de Bezitting niet moet beschouwd worden als eene onmiddelyke Onderhorigheid van dit Eiland, die benaming alleen toepasselyk zynde op Plaatsen welke van het voormalig Gouvernement van deze Kolonie onderhoorig waren.

Een Reglement op de In- en Uitgaande Regten op Banka zal binnen kort bekend gemaakt worden.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

Batavia den 27sten April 1813.

C. ASSEY,
Govt. Secretaris.

Advertisement.

IN pursuance of the Proclamation under date the 10th December 1810, Notice is hereby given, that the fourth (half yearly) Lottery of the Currency called Probolingo Paper, will take place at the Stadt-house at Batavia, on the 1st of May next, under the Superintendance of a Commission consisting of the President of the Court of Justice, the Secretary to Government, the Accountant, and the Sub-Treasurer.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, April 15, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT hiermede kennis gegeven dat ten gevolge der Proclamatie van den 3de December 1810, op den 1ste May aanstaande, op het Stadhuis te Batavia, zal getrokken worden de vierde, half jaarlyksche, Lotery, ter verevening der Probolingo Credit Papieren onder toezicht van eene Commissie bestaande uit den President van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie alhier, den Secretaris van het Gouvernement, den Accountant en den Tresaurier.

BATAVIA, *den 15de April,* 1813.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Raade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van 't Gouvt.

Bekendmaking.

TEN gevolge van de Proclamatie van den 9den dezer, heeft het Zyne Excellentie, de Luitenant Gouverneur, behaagd de ondervolgende bepalingen te maken, nopens de verdeeling der nommers en de teekening der nieuwe Papieren van Credit.

1.—Het geheele montant der aantemaken nieuwe Papieren van Credit zal verdeeld worden, als in.

1500	nommers	van 50	Sp.	Doll.
1000	—	— 25	—	—
2000	—	— 15	—	—
1000	—	— 10	—	—
2000	—	— 5	—	—
10000	—	— 3	—	—
2000[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		

2.—De Commissie ter teekening der Papieren van Credit zal bestaan uit

Den Heer W. H. van Ysseldyk, als President.

De Hr. ... van Panhuis,
— L. W. Meyer,
— Wm. Young,
— A. A. Cassa,
— J. De Witt,
} als Commissarissen tot het Contrasigneren.

De Hr. P. Veeris,
— Timmerman Thyssen,
— J. Ekenholm,
— Kilian,
— Bredero,
— J. M. van Bensechem,
— G. Kool,
— Cadenski,
— Tannay,
— Mossel,
— T. Kruythof,
— J. C. Baud,
— M. V. Doornihck,
— J. D. Hoog,
— H. L. van Basel,
— J. Mathk,
} Commissarissen tot het Teekenen.

3.—Ieder Papier van Credit zal gecontrasigneerd worden door een der hiervoren daartoe genoemde Commissarissen, navolgens eene verdeeling door den President te maken.

4.—De teekening der Papieren van Credit zal geschieden als:

1,500	No. van 50 Sp. Doll.	door P. Veeris,	
1,000	— 25	— Timm. Thyssen,	
2,000	— 15	— Kilian, en	
		— G. Kool.	
1,000	— 10	P. Veeris,	
2,000	— [illegible]	Timm. Thyssen, en	
		Kilian.	
10,000	— [illegible]	J. Ekenholm, en	
		Tannay.	
10,000	— [illegible]	J. M. van Bensechem,	
		J. C. Baud,	
10,000	— [illegible]	Bredero, en	
		M. Doornihck.	
10,000	— — 1 —	T. Kruythoff, en	
		Mossel.	
10,000	— — 1 —	Cadenski, en	
		J. Mathk.	
10,000	— — 1 —	J. de Hoogh, en	
		H. L. van Bazel.	

Ter Ordonnantie van welmelde Zyne Excellentie.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BUITENZORG, *den 14 April,* 1813.

Bekendmaking.

DEN Ondergeteekende President tot het teekenen der Crediet papieren, die met en na den 1sten May aanstaande in Circulatie zullen worden gebragt, maakt by deezen bekend, dat in gevolge de aan hem door Zyn Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur daartoe verleende vryheid, de volgende verdeeling is gemaakt tot het Contra-signeeren der gemelde Crediet papieren, als:

1500	Ps. Crediet brieven van 50 Sp Drs		Door den Heer W. F. van Panhuis,
1000		25	
[illegible]		15	
10,000		3	
1000		10	Door den Heer L. W. Meyer,
[illegible]		5	
10,000		2	
10,000		[illegible]	Door den Heer Wm. Young.
[illegible]		[illegible]	
18,000		1	Door den Heer A. A. Cassa.
14,000		1	Door den Heer G. H. De Witt.

Dat gemelde Crediet brieven zullen gemerkt zyn als:

Die van	50	Sp: Drs: met de Le:	M.
- -	25	- - -	N.
- -	15	- - -	O.
- -	10	- - -	P.
- -	5	- - -	Q.
- -	3	- - -	R.
- -	2	- - -	S.
- -	1	- - -	T.

En dat gemelde letters in ieder Sorteering zullen zyn gedrukt, behalven die van de Crediet brieven van 15 en 10 Sp: Drs:, waar in dezelve zullen geschreeven zyn.

Batavia den 27sten April 1813.

W. H. VAN YSSELDYK.

Advertisement.

BY the President and Magistrates of the City of Batavia and its Environs,—Notice is hereby given, that the Collector of the tax on Slaves, ordered to be levied by Proclamation of Government of the 15th of May last year, will attend at the Office of the Accountant of the Magistrates, at the Stadhouse in Batavia every day (Sundays and holidays excepted) from the 1st of May, till the 31st of July next, to receive payment of the said tax for the current year 1813.

And in order that the said tax be levied in a regular way, the said Collector will sit, from the first till the last of May for the inhabitants of the town, the suburbs and the Camp of the Chinese, from the first till the last of June for the inhabitants residing within the limits of the former out posts and at Weltevreden and Tanabang; and lastly, from the first till the last of July for the inhabitants of the Environs.

No payment will be received after the expiration of those terms respectively, nor new Certificates granted but on producing those issued in the last year.

And in order that no ignorance may be pleaded hereof, these presents shall be affixed in the English, Dutch, and native Languages, at the usual places at Batavia and its Environs.

By Order of the President and Magistrates aforesaid,

G. F. MEYLAN,
Secretary.

BATAVIA, April 24th, 1813.

Advertentie.

PRESIDENT en Magistraten van de Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia adverteeren hier mede, dat de Collecteur van de impositie op de Slaven, uitgeschreven by Publicatie van het Gouvernement van dato den 15de Mey van het voorleden Jaar, van den 1ste Mey tot den 31sten July aanstaande, dagelyks, de Zon en Feest Dagen uitgezonderd, ten Kantoore van den Accountant op het Stadhuis te Batavia, zal vaceren tot den Ontvangst der gedachte impositie, voor het loopende Jaar 1813.

En dat, ten einde dezen Ontvangst geregeld afloope, den voornoemde Collecteur zitten zal, van den 1ste tot det 31sten Mey, voor zoodanige Ingezeetenen als wonende zyn in de Stad en Voorsteden, en in de Chineesche Kampong; van den 1ste tot den 30sten Juny voor die wonende binnen en tot aan de voormalige Buiten Posten, mitsgaders op Weltevreden en Tanaabang, en laatstelyk van den 1ste tot den 31sten July, voor de zoodanigen wonende in de Ommelanden. Zullende geene aangaven of betaling na ommekomst der voorschreve termyn respective, aangenomen, noch ook nieuwe Certificaten verleend worden, dan op vertooning van die in het voorleden Jaar zyn uitgegeven.

En op dat een ieder hier van kennisse erlange, zal deze in de Engelsche, Hollandsche en gewoone Inlandsche talen worden geaffigeert ter plaatze gebruikelyk.

Batavia den 24ste April 1813.

Ter Ordonnantie van President en Magistraten welmeld.

G. F. MEYLAN, *Secretaris.*

Advertisement.

THE President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia, do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that the period for stamping Timber belonging to Individuals with the mark of the Honorable Company, is prolonged until the 15th of the ensuing Month, and all Persons who may have any Timber in their possession, not yet marked as aforesaid, are hereby required and directed to give notice thereof to the Civil Architect, under whose Superintendence such Timber will be marked accordingly.

Any Timber which may be found in the possession of individuals without the Honorable Company's mark after the expiration of the period above mentioned, is hereby declared liable to seizure, and will be confiscated accordingly.

Published by Authority of Government.

G. F. MEYLAN,
Sec. to the Magistrates.

BATAVIA, *April 9,* 1813.

Advertentie.

NADEMAAL het den President en Magistraten der Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia, uit de aanschryving van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade gebleken is, dat de circulaire order [illegible] het branden der particuliere Houtwerken door den Architect *Jongkind*, behoorlyk in de Engelsche, Hollandsche, en Inlandsche Talen gepubliceerd, en vervolgens ter [illegible] plaatsen is geaffigeerd, doch aan die order [illegible] is voldaan, over zulks [illegible] by dezen het Publiek [illegible] voor medio Mey [illegible] moeten voldoen, [illegible] yen ten Kantoore van [illegible] Architect, ten einde dezelve gebrand kunnen worden met het by de voorige [illegible] gemelde stempel, op poene van confiscatie der Houtwerken, welke na dien tyd gevonden zullen worden, niet gebrand te zyn.

(Was get.) G. F. MEYLAN,
Sec. van de Magistraten.

BATAVIA, *den 9 April,* 1813.

Advertentie.

GROENEWALD, [illegible] hand te koop, [illegible] huis, met de daar [illegible] Paardestal, en Waagen-huis [illegible] straat.

Advertisement.

IT having been represented to Government, that the 5th Article of the Post Regulations lately published, has on several occasions been mis-understood by the Public, and it being desirable to prevent the recurrence of similar mistakes—Notice is hereby given that the said Article is applicable *only* to persons holding official situations, as stated in Article 10th, and that all others must regularly pay the Postage of every letter at the time they send it to any of the Post Offices on the Island, without which it will not be received.

Published by authority of Government.

D. POPKENS,

Post Master General.

BATAVIA, April 23, 1813.

Advertentie.

NADEMAAL het ter kennis van het Gouvernement is gekomen, dat het 5de Artikel van het onlangs gepubliceerde Post Reglement by onderscheidene gelegenheden door velen verkeerd wordt uit gelegd, en als zoo het belangryk is eene herhaling voor soortgelyke misvattingen voor te komen, zoo wordt by deze aan een ieder bekend gemaakt dat het gemelde Artikel *enkel* toepasselyk is op personen publieke bedieningen bekleedende, zo als, by Art. 10 vermeld wordt, en dat dienvolgens alle anderen het Brieven Port zullen moeten voldoen by het zenden van de Brieven na een der Post Kantoren op het Eiland, zullende by gebrek van betaling, de Brieven niet aangenomen worden.

Op authorisatie van het Gouvernement.

D. POPKENS,

Post-Meester Generaal.

BATAVIA, den 23 April, 1813.

Bekendmaking.

VAN wegens President en Leden van het Collegie van Heeren Weesmeesteren alhier, wordt by dezen aan het Bataviasch Publiek bekend gemaakt.

Ten Eersten: dat in betaling van gecontracteerde schulden aan Zilver geld, zoo wel aan gemeld Collegie direct, als aan boedels onder hun Eerwaardens administratie, geaccepteerd zullen worden Bank en Tresaurie Noten als ook Gouvernements Certificaten, by Publicatie van den Negenden dezer gangbaar verklaard, tot een montant van Vyftig Spaansche matten.

Ten Tweeden: dat ten gevolge der gemanifesteerde verlangens van het Gouvernement en uit kragte der by resolutie van het Gouvernement van den Negenden deezer als eene statuaire wet verklaarde Proclamatie van Zyne Excellentie, den Heer Gouverneur Generaal van den Elfden September 1811. waar by de Circulatie en waarde van het Papiere geld bepaald is, de gemelde Banken Tresaurie Noten als mede de gemelde Certificaten tot een onbepaald bedragen by gemeld Collegie in betaling van gecontracteerde schulden aan Papiere geld tegen Zes en Eenhalve ryxdaalder Papier de Spaansche mat, zonder onderscheid, Ontvangen zullen worden.

Ten Derden: dat mede, ingevolge Publicatie van het Gouvernement van den Negenden deezer, het oude Bataviasche Credit Papier, ook zelfs tot den Eerste Mey aanstaande, in voldoening van gecontracteerde schulden aan hetzelve zal Ontvangen worden, en.

Laatstelyk dat de Boeken van dit Collegie, overeenkomstig Gouvernements order, onder ultimo deezer zullen gesloten worden, de Zesmaandelyksche intressen onder ultimo April en onder ultimo October uitgetrokken en voortaan onder ultimo Juny en ultimo December ten Kantoore van hun Eerwaarden Secretaris betaald zullen moeten worden.

Batavia in de Weeskamer den 13de April 1813.

J. H. DE HOOGH, *Sec.*

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Cape Town, Sept. 26, 1812.

Freight for Banca.

The Brig JANE, J. Cowan, will sail on or about the 6th of May.

Advertentie.

ALZOO den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, aan den Griffier van Hooggemelden Raad, *P. V. H. Cappelhoff*, in zyne qualiteit als Curator in de boedels van Insolvent overledene alhier, en als zoodanige administrerende de nalatenschap van wylen den Heer *Andries Hartsinck*, heeft verleend Citatie by Edicte ad valvas curæ; op ende tegens alle onbekende, die eenig regt, actie of pretentie ten lasten van de voorschreven nalatenschap vermeenen te hebben.

Zoo is het dat ik *Willem Anthony van den Heuvel*, waarnemend Eerste Gezworen Exploicteur van welm: Hoogen Rade, by deze voor de derde maal ben dagvarende, alle onbekende die eenig regt, actie of pretentie ten lasten van de nalatenschap van voorn: Heer *Andries Hurtsinck* vermenen te hebben, omme op Woensdag den 26 Mey 1813, des morgens ten half negen uren ter rolle van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, te Compareeren dan wel gemachtigdens te zenden, ten einde het derde default te purgeeren, voorts noch hunne actien te institueeren en te funderen sub poene van verstek en impositie van eeuwig Silentium

Aldus gepubliceert en geaffigeerd.

By my,

W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,

Expl.

BATAVIA, den 16de April 1813.

Advertentie.

Op Woensdag den 5de Mey 1813. 's morgens om 9 uuren

ZAl door den Secretaris van Boedelmeesteren ten overstaan van Heeren gecommitteerden, verkooping worden gehouden op de voormaal van het oude Chineesche Hospitaal, van een partry Goud en Zilver werken, Huysmeubelen, Slaaven en andere Goederen meer.

Advertentie.

R. DALMEYER bied uit de hand te Koop het Logement te Samarang, met de daar by zynde Wagen-verhuurdery, Brood-bakkery, Slaven en wat verder tot het zelve behoord, volgens de daar van zynde Inventaris, te bevragen by den Eigenaar voornoemd.

Samarang den 25ste April 1813.

R. DALMEYER.

Advertentie.

DIE iets te Pretendeeren heeft, of Schuldig is aan de boedel van den oud Luitenant der Mooren *Ibrahim Sina Marikam*, melden sig binnen Een Maand gerekend van den 7de April aan de Testamentaire Executeurs *C. Eekhout*, en den Capitein der Parnakan Chineeze *Sahitchi*.

BATAVIA PRICE CURRENT.

Article	Unit	Sp. Dollars
ALE, in bottles,	per dozen	7
Ditto, in casks,	barrel	50 to 75
Almonds,	cwt.	10
Alum,	cwt.	4
Ambergris,	ounce	6
Amber, (fine white large pieces)	pecul	9
Anchors,	cwt.	18
Arrack, per leaguer	1st sort	90
	2d do.	75
	3d do.	52
Assafœtida,	pecul	7
Baftas, blue, 1st sort,	corge	20
Ditto, do. 2d do.	do.	15
Ditto, white, 1st do.	do.	18
Ditto, do. 2d do.	do.	13
Beache de Mar, 1st sort,	pecul	30
Ditto ditto 2d do.	do.	15
Beef, salt, Bengal,	barrel	10
Ditto, do. Europe,	do.	30
Bee's Wax, (very best)	pecul	30
Ditto do. 2d sort,	do.	25
Bird's Nests, 1st sort,	do.	3200 to 5000
Ditto ditto, 2d do.	do.	2200 to 3000
Ditto ditto, 3d do.	do.	1000 to 1500
Biscuit, Bengal,	cask	8
Ditto, American,	do.	[illegible]
Borax,	cwt.	none.
Brandy, in bottles,	dozen	30
Ditto, in casks,	gallon	8
Ditto, Shrub, in pint bottles,	dozen	15
Brass,	pecul	35
Brimstone,	do.	6
Brocades,	piece	25 to 150
Cables, (Europe)	cwt.	25
Ditto, Coir,	pecul	8
Cambays, (superfine Cuddelore)	corge	60
Cambrics, Europe, 1st sort,	piece	25
Ditto, do. 2d do.	do.	20
Ditto, Madras, 1st do.	do.	14
Ditto, do. 2d do.	do.	9
Camphor, (Barroo) real head	lb.	15
Ditto, do. 2d sort,	do.	10
Ditto, do. 3d do.	do.	6
Ditto, do. 4th do.	do.	2
Candles, Wax, Bengal,	maund	40
Ditto, do. Europe Mould,	lb.	½
Ditto, Spermaceti,	box	20
Ditto, Tallow,	pecul	6
Canvas, Europe,	bolt	20
Ditto, Bengal,	do.	8
Ditto, Chittagong,	do.	8
Ditto, Danish,	do.	24
Cardamums, 1st sort,	pecul	140
Ditto, 2d. do.	do.	110
Cassia, 1st sort,	pecul	8
Ditto, 2d do.		
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 1st sort,	lb.	2
Ditto, do. 2d do.	do.	1½
Chareonnahs, 1st sort,	corge	80
Ditto, 2d do.	do.	50
Cheese, American,	cwt.	40
Ditto, Europe,	do.	50
Ditto, Dutch,	do.	45
Chintz, Europe,	corge	250
Ditto, Patna,	do.	15
Ditto, Mirzapore,	do.	12
Ditto, Arcot,	do.	18
Ditto, Cuddelore,	do.	20
Ditto, Super-samah,	do.	40
Handkerchiefs, Gilleahs, red,	do.	100
Ditto, do. blue,	do.	80
Ditto, Hurkepaul, pocket,	do.	46
Ditto, Muslin, fine,	do.	60
Ditto, do. coarse,	do.	25
Ditto, [illegible]	do.	[illegible]
Ditto, Vantipollan, 1st sort,	do.	80
Ditto, do. 2d do.	do.	40
Ditto, do. 3d do.	do.	25
Cloves, 1st sort,	pecul	100
Ditto, 2d do.	do.	80
Cochineal,	lb.	5
Cocoa, Carracas,	do.	4
Ditto, Islands,	do.	1½
Coffee, 1st sort, Java,	do.	2 to 3
Ditto, Cheribon,	do.	2½ to 4
Ditto, Batavia,	do.	3 to 5
Coir Rope,	do.	6½
Copperas,	cwt.	7½
Copper, Sheet, English,	do.	40
Ditto, Bolts, do.	do.	35
Ditto, Japan,	pecul	32
Coral, *none in the market.*		
Cordage, Europe,	do.	25
Ditto, Manilla,	do.	12
Cordials, in bottles,	dozen	12
Corks,	gross	1½
Cornelian Beads,	sett	13
Cossaes, superfine gold-head,	corge	200
Ditto, 2d sort,	do.	120
Ditto, 3d do.	do.	80
Cossumba Flower, China,	pecul	80
Ditto, do. Java, Bengal,	do.	45
Cotton. Surat, good and free from seed,	do.	15
Curwahs, Company's length,	corge	12
Ditto, short,	do.	10
Cuttings, scarlet,	pecul	40
Ditto, coloured,	do.	30
Dammer,	do.	1½
Dates,	do.	4
Dimity, fine, Europe,	piece	20
Ditto, coarse,	do.	15
Ditto, Dacca,	corge	30
Ditto, 2d sort,	do.	25
Dorreas, fine,	do.	90
Ditto, coarse,	do.	50
Duck, Russian,	piece	25
Ditto, American,	do.	16
Dungaree,	do.	2
Ditto, double-thread,	do.	2½
Elephant's-teeth, large,	pecul	150
Ditto do. small,	do.	80 to 90
Fish, cod, dry,	do.	6
Ditto, Salmon, in kegs,	keg	15 to 20
Do. Herrings, do.	do.	15
Do. Roes,	pecul	5
Flints,	thousand	15
Flour, American,	barrel	15
Ditto, China,	pecul	7
Geneva, Hollands, 15 bottles each case,	case	35
Do. [illegible] in casks,	gallon	3
Ditto, American, do.	do.	2
Ghee,	maund	15
Ginger, race,	pecul	4
Ginghams, Manilla,	corge	20
Ditto, Chandernagore,	do.	25
Ginseng,	lb.	3
Glass, Window, 1st sort,	box	40
Do. [illegible]	do.	30
Do. do. small,	do.	20
Gold-thread, China,	do.	25
Ditto, Persian,	bundle	5
Ditto, Europe,	ounce	3
Gram,	maund	2
Gum Arabic,	do.	7
Gunny Bags,	hundred	5
Do. Pauls,	do.	7
Garrahs, fine, Bhaderkdom,	corge	40
Do. white, do.	do.	30
Handkerchiefs, Bandanna, silk,	do.	50
Do. Mirzapore,	do.	none.
Do. Cambric, fine,	do.	45
Handkerchief, Cambric, coarse,	do.	35
Hartaul, or yellow Arsenic,	pecul	25
Hawsers, Europe,	cwt.	25
Hides, Country,	piece	1½
Indigo, 1st sort, Bengal,	maund	none.
Do. 2d do. do.	do.	none.
Do. Java, 1st sort,	pecul	100
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	60
Iron, Bar, English,	do.	7 to 8
Do. square do.	do.	7 to 8
Do. flat, Swedish,	do.	8 to 9
Do. Hoop,	pecul	6 to 7
Izarees, 1st sort,	corge	120
Do. 2d do.	do.	80
Do. 3d do.	do.	50
Kissmiss,	pecul	8
Lead, Pig,	cwt.	[illegible] to 10
Do. Sheet,	do.	10 to 11
Do. red,	do.	12
Do. white,	do.	20
Leather, Morocco,	skin	3
Lines, Deep-sea and Log,	cwt.	22
Liquors, in pint bottles,	dozen	5
Long-cloth, Bengal, 1st sort,	piece	15
Do. do. do. 2d do.	do.	10
Do. do. do. 3d do.	do.	8
Do. do. do. 4th do.	do.	6
Do. do. Madras, 1st do.	do.	30
Do. do. do. 2d do.	do.	20
Do. do. do. 3d do.	do.	15
Do. do. do. 4th do.	do.	10
Mace, 1st sort,	lb.	4
Do. 2d do.	do.	3
Mamoodies, fine,	corge	120
Do. medium,	do.	80
Do. coarse,	do.	45
Moorees, blue, 1st sort,	do.	100
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	80
Do. white, 1st do.	do.	80
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	50
Mullmuls, fine,	do.	300
Do. coarse,	do.	80
Nails,	pecul	15
Nankin, Company's length, blue,	corge	25
Do. do. yellow,	do.	27
Do. narrow,	do.	12
Do. do. white,	do.	11
Nayansooks, 1st sort,	piece	25
Do. 2d do.	do.	15
Do. 3d do.	do.	7
Nutmegs, 1st sort,	lb.	2½
Do. 2d do.	do.	2
Ochre, yellow, dry,	cwt.	15
Do. ground in oil,	do.	20
Oil, Sweet, in bottles,	dozen	10
Do. Cocoa-nut,	pecul	6
Do. Catchang,	do.	5
Oil Kayoo Pootee,	pint bottle	5
Do. Earth,	pecul	4
Do. Linseed,	gallon	3
Do. Fish,	pecul	15
Opium, Benares,	chest	880
Do. Patna,	do.	900
Palempores, Madras, large,	corge	108
Do. do. medium,	do.	70
Palempores, Madras, small,	do.	30
Do. Patna,	do.	15
Pepper, black,	pecul	4
Do. white,	do.	6
Pimento,	do.	4
Pipe-staves, large,	100	10
Do. small,	100	5½
Pitch,	barrel	20
Porter, in bottles,	dozen	8
Do. cask,	cask	50 to 70
Prussian Blue,	lb	2
Rattans,	per 100 bundles	12
Rice, fine, Bengal,	bag	3
Do. cargo do.	do.	1½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. red or black do.	do.	[illegible]
Rope, Europe,	cwt.	25
Rose-water,	carboy	15
Rosin,	barrel	8
Rum, Bengal, in cask,	gallon	2½
Do. Jamaica, do.	do.	3½
Do. Shrub, in bottles,	dozen	10
Saffron,	lb.	12
Sago,	pecul	4
Salt,	coyang	6
Salt-petre, unrefined,	pecul	8
Sandalwood, [illegible]	do.	15
Do. white,	do.	12
Do. yellow,	do.	10
Sapan-wood,	do.	2½
Sassafras,	do.	[illegible]
Salempoors, blue, 1st sort	corge	65
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	55
Do. brown, 1st sort,	do.	40
Salampoors, brown, 2d sort,	do.	30
Do. white, 1st sort.	do.	80
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	60
Sannas, gold-head,	do.	120
Do. coarse,	do.	60
Sarasahs,	do.	15
Seed-pearl, Surat,	tatty	25
Sheroots, Bengal,	1000	2
Do. Java,	do.	2
Sharks fins, best and largest,	pecul,	20
Do. 2d sort,	do.	[illegible]
Silk, raw,	do.	[illegible]
Steel,	[illegible]	12
Stick-Lack,	pecul,	25
Pegue, do.	do.	12
Siam, do.	do.	22
Susatoons, blue, fine,	corge	80
Do. do. coarse,	do.	60
Do. white, fine,	do.	60
Do. do. coarse,	do.	30
Sugar, 1st sort,	pecul	7
Do. 2d do.	do.	6
Do. 3d do.	do.	5
Do. Candy,	do.	10
Do. do. white,	do.	[illegible]
Do. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sulphur,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Table Cloths, Dacca, 1st sort,	corge,	80
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	30
Do. do. 3d do.	do.	40
Do. [illegible]	do.	18
Do. Benares, coarse,	do.	40
Taffeties, 1st sort,	piece	[illegible]
Do. 2d do.	do.	[illegible]
Do. 3d do.	do.	2
Tar, British,	barrel	
Do. Swedish,	do.	25
Do. American,	do.	15
Do. Coal,	do.	[illegible]
Tallow,	pecul	[illegible]
Tin, Block,	do.	[illegible]
Tortoise-shell, thick and good,	pecul	[illegible]
Do. do. ordinary,	do.	[illegible]
Teas, Bohea,	chest of 100 catty	[illegible]
Do. Hyson,	do.	[illegible]
Do. Hyson Skin,	do. do.	[illegible]
Do. Young Hyson,	do. do.	[illegible]
Do. Hyson Single,	do.	[illegible]
Do. Gun-powder	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Imperial,	do.	[illegible]
Do. Souchong,	do. do.	10
Thread, Cotton, Java, 1st sort,	bundle	18
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	[illegible]
Do. do. 3d do.	do.	[illegible]
Do. do. 4th do.	do.	[illegible]
Tobacco, China,	pecul	60
Do. Java,	corge	[illegible]
Towels, Patna, fine,	dozen	2

		Sp. Dollars.
Towels, Patna, coarse, ...	do.	2½
Do. Dacca, fine, ...	do.	3
Do. do. coarse, ...	do.	2½
Turpentine, American, ...	barrel	11
Do. spirits, ...	gallon	2
Tutenage, ...	pecul	25 to 30
Twine, Europe, ...	cwt.	60
Do. Bengal, ...	pecul	20
Varnish, black, ...	gallon	1
Do. white, ...	do.	3
Verdigrease, ...	cwt.	250
Vitery, Bengal, ...	piece	6
Wax, Bees, 1st sort, ...	pecul	45
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	35
Wheat, ...	bag	3
Woolen-cloths, Europe, 1st sort,	yard	10 to 15
Do. do. do. 2d do.	do.	8 to 10
Do. do. 3d do.	do.	2½ to 5
Wine, Claret, English, in bottles,	dozen	24
Do. do. French, ...	do.	20
Do. do. in cask, ...	cask	140
Do. Lisbon, in bottles, ...	dozen	8
Do. Madeira, London market,	do.	16
Do. do. do. in cask, ...	pipe	400
Do. do. London particular, in bot.	dozen	18
Do. do. do. do. in cask, ...	pipe	550
Do. do. India market, ...	do.	300
Do. do. do. in bottles, ...	dozen	13
Do. Port-wine, do	do.	16
Wine, Hock, in bottles, ...	do.	35
Do. Cape, in cask, ...	pipe	175
Do. Teneriffe, do.	do.	250

W. ROBINSON, *Collector.*

BATAVIA CUSTOM-HOUSE, April 27, 1813.

CURRENT VALUE OF PROBOLINGO *CREDIT PAPER,*

THE 17th APRIL, 1813,

At Samarang, 38 Spanish Dollars,
At Sourabaya, 43 at 45 ditto, for 100 Rix Dollars Probolingo.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, *Sec. to Govt.*

To J. D. P.

The following sentiments appear so very applicable to your late lines, that it would be a pity not to offer them as a remedy to check the growth of a disease, while incipient, and before it assumes the aspect of an epidemic, which might carry off the little moral strength we possess.

Who, in soft guise, surrounded by a Choir,
Of Virgins melting, not to Vesta's fire,
With sparkling eyes and cheek by passion flushed,
Strikes his wild lyre, whilst listening dames are hush[ed?]
'Tis D—P—, Catullus of his day,
As sweet, but as immoral in his lay!
Grieved to condemn, the Muse must still be just,
Nor spare melodious advocates of lust.
Pure is the flame which o'er her altar burns,
From grosser incense with disgust she turns:
Yet, kind to youth, this expiation o'er,
She bids thee, "mend thy lines and sin no more."

BYRON.

BATAVIA, April 30, 1813.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1813.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Zhaetzcky, to be President of the Orphan Chamber at Samarang, vice Blanck deceased.

Major Keasberry of the Madras Establishment to be [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Storekeeper at [illegible] moved.

Mr. J. Davidson, to be Resident at Rembang, vice Hartitieff, removed.

Mr. van Heerdt, Assistant to the Resident at Buitenzorg, vice Villeneuve, resigned.

These appointments are to take effect on the 1st proximo.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, *Sec. to Govt.*

BATAVIA, April 25, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, APRIL 24, 1813.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct the Detachment of Royal Artillery now serving on Java, to be held in readiness to embark on such Transports as shall hereafter be pointed out.

The Corps of Hussars now at Weltevreeden will proceed to Solo and Djocjocarta by land, and the Officer commanding them will be pleased to communicate with the Residents at Buitenzorg, Cheribon, Tagal, Paccalongang and Samarang, on what days they will arrive at the several posts, which for the greater convenience are to be arranged at the same places as those which were occupied by the Detachment of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons, on their march to the Eastern Districts.

The Residents have received instructions to prepare the necessary supplies and arrangements accordingly.

2.—Lieutenant Pearson, Amboynese Corps, has under the peculiar circumstances of the case, permission to proceed to Sea, and to be absent for four months, in consequence of extreme ill health, the prescribed certificate being furnished from the Pay Department.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, *Act. Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, APRIL 27, 1813.

Lieutenant Mackenzie being the Senior Engineer Officer serving on Java, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to appoint him Acting Chief Engineer on the allowances fixed by the Supreme Government for that situation. Lieut. Mackenzie will accordingly proceed to Batavia and assume charge of the Engineer's Department, taking his seat at the same time in the Committee of Military Accounts.

Mr. van Ranzow is appointed a Colonial Lieutenant for the Banca Service, and will proceed to that Island on the Isabella Transport.

2.—The following estimate for works, in the Barrack Department are approved, and the Deputy Military Pay-master General is authorized to discharge the contingent Bill for the same accordingly. The established Survey Report thereon having been furnished.

Repairs of the Roof of the Superintending Surgeon's Quarters at the Weltevreden Hospital, ... Sp. Dols. 598

The following estimates are approved, and the works ordered to be executed accordingly.

	Sp. Dols.
Estimate for repairs of the Hospital of H. M. 59th Regt. and Conjee House at the General Hospital, amounting to	5661
Estimate for constructing Venetians to the Windows of the General Hospital at Sourabaya, amounting to	321
Estimate for Barrack Cots for H. M. 78th Regt. to complete that corps to 700, ...	483 18

The Deputy Military Pay-master General is authorised to discharge Captain Fraser's Bill for Bounty Clothing of the Javanese Corps, made up in pursuance of the General Order of the 28th July, 1812, amounting to .... 2621 5[?]

3.—In continuance of the General Order under date the 9th instant, the following rates of Pay are authorized for the Establishment fixed in the Military Bazar at Weltevreden.

A Bazar Serjeant, per month Sp. Rs.	20
1 China Potta or Chowdry, Sp. Dls.	10
3 Weighmen, at 4 Sp. Dols. each ...	12
1 Mandoor, ...	10
1 Assistant Mandoor, ...	6
8 Peons, at 4 Sp. Dols. each ...	32

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, *Act. Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, APRIL 27, 1813.

A Detachment of the Bengal Artillery is to be held in readiness to embark on board the Honorable Company's Cruiser Malabar, on Friday next, for the purpose of proceeding to Sourabaya, and relieving the Detachment of Royal Artillery at Sourabaya, which detachment when relieved will [illegible] the Commander of the Forces [illegible] Detachment as he may deem proper for the service.

2.—In pursuance of the Orders directing the Madras Details to be held in readiness for embarkation, the Detachment of Madras Horse Artillery at Salatiga, with their followers, and the Ordnance attached, will be embarked on the Swallow transport at Samarang.

3.—A Division of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, is to be held in readiness to relieve His Majesty's 14th Regiment at Salatiga, and the Commander of the Forces will be pleased to issue such further Orders as he may deem necessary for arranging the same.

4.—The estimate for repairs of Officer's Quarters at Buitenzorg, amounting to Spanish Dollars Three Hundred and Thirty Two is approved, and the Deputy Barrack-master General will take the necessary measures for erecting the same accordingly. A Committee of Military and Medical Officers is further to be held for the purpose of surveying the Barracks at Buitenzorg and Stables, and reporting what alterations will be necessary to construct a good convalescent Hospital from such part of them, as will not be required for the Lieutenant Governor's Escort, which will be stationed at that place. In selecting which convalescent Hospital, the Committee will be careful to allot the most sheltered and comfortable part of the Barracks; and, on their report, the Deputy Barrack-master General will frame an estimate, without delay of the expence which will be incurred by the alterations deemed necessary.

5.—Mr. Gore, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, is appointed to the charge of the Magazine at Samarang, and on his arrival at that place, Lieutenant Harris, Assistant Commissary of Stores, will proceed and relieve Captain Byers in the charge of the Ordnance Department, and of the Gun Carriage manufactory at Sourabaya, the latter being placed on such further Regulations as are about to be adopted for the Establishment and employ therein.

6.—The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that the Office of Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military Department, and Assistant Deputy Quarter-master General, be abolished from and after the 1st proximo.

7.—The correspondence hitherto addressed to the Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military Department, will in consequence, in future and until further Orders, be addressed to the Secretary to Government, being marked on the Envelope, "Military Department."

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, *Act. Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

On Wednesday evening anchored in the Roads the Honorable Company's ship Princess Charlotte, Capt. Craig commander, having on Board a Detachment of Recruits for the Honorable Company's European Regiment for this Island and some Artillery.

The following is a List of the Passengers arrived in this vessel.

Mrs. Wood,
Mrs. Babington,
Captain Wood, Aid-de-Camp to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.
G. Babington, Esq. returning to the Moluccas,
Captain Walker,
Lieutenant Oliver,
Ensign Swaine.

It does not appear that any later intelligence has been received by this opportunity than that which is already before the public, and so few private letters arrived that it may be concluded the greater part of the Post Office packets from Bengal will have been put on board some of the Transports which sailed from Bengal at a later period. The whole of them may be daily looked for. It is reported that the Princess Charlotte of Wales spoke the Trowbridge, which vessel left Calcutta at a much later period, and that, previously to her departure, Official Advices had been received from the Russian Armies to the Month of October last, from which it appears that the success of the Russians has been more greater than any accounts we have yet received gives us reason to expect. It would be premature to [illegible] the full extent of the report when the advices themselves will so shortly arrive. We shall have the satisfaction of communicating them without loss of time, and for the present it will be sufficient to state that the French Army is said to have had in the whole 60,000 men, hors de Combat including 10,000 of their German Troops who went over in a Body to the Russians, and that Bonaparte was hemmed in, whilst Bernadotte continued to advance on his rear. Should this situation of affairs prove true, the fate of the War, and perhaps of Europe may be considered to hang on the conduct of Bernadotte, and having now taken an active part in the War it is an interesting question to consider what may be the probable conduct of that Prince. On the one hand, he has been a favorite Eleve of Bonaparte, to whom he owes his present rank and prospects, and he has been considered to possess the bravest character and principles of his profession. On the other hand, as a Soldier of Fortune it is not improbable that like most others of similar [illegible] in history, he may be guided by what he considers most advantageous to [illegible] he will be established an independent Prince, while, should the projects of Bonaparte be carried, he must, like every other Sovereign on the continent, become a subject in his hands. He will prosecute his present interests without reference to the past, and at any rate the solemn Treaties which he has recently concluded with Great Britain and Russia must check him, as a man of honorable principles, from treachery to the cause in which he has embarked.—Viewing therefore Bernadotte as an Ally, his co-operation must in the present crisis be most important, for without his entering into actual hostilities with the French Army, a position taken up in their rear, and aiding the Russian Cossacks in the prevention of supplies and re-inforcements, must be more destructive to Bonaparte than successive general engagements, and will [illegible] a dangerous and almost impracticable retreat. [illegible] appears [illegible] every [illegible] the annual conscription, which [illegible] is said [illegible] year 1813.

English Newspapers have been received to the middle of September, and we hope to have an opportunity of communicating their principal contents to our Subscribers. Our former advices stating the probability of a dissolution of Parliament, and the postponement of the question relative to the future Government of the Honorable Company's Eastern Possessions are fully confirmed by these accounts.

On Monday the Matilda Transport sailed for Bengal with a Division of His Majesty 14th Regiment, under the command of Captain Coote. The following Officers were Passengers in this vessel.

Lieutenant Hogg, Hon. Company's European Regiment.
Lieutenant Pearson, Amboynese Corps.
[illegible] 4th Vol. Battalion.
Mr. [illegible], Paymaster His Majesty's 59th Regiment.

Letters received from Minto, during the last week give the most favorable accounts of the health of the Garrison and speak very highly of the new situation which has been selected for the principal Post of the Garrison.

We understand that Packets are open for the reception of Letters to Madras by the Swallow, and to Bengal by the Helen Transport, and it may be expected that an opportunity will almost immediately offer of communication with Europe direct by the return of the Honorable Company's Ship Apollo from the Moluccas.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.]—April 24.—Schooner Goede-verwagting, H. Bomenkhoff, from Bantam 22d April—Sundries—Passenger; Mr. Schonenberg.

April 25.—Brig Mary Ann, E. Bradley, from Banca 11th April—Passengers; Lieut. Bryant, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Compton.

Same day, —Ship Clara, W. Gibson, from Bengal 17th Feb.—Sundries—Passenger; Mr. J. Willis.

April 27.—Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, J. Craig, from Bengal 3d March,—Passengers; Mr. and Mrs. Babington.

DEPARTURES.]—April 24.—Ship Swallow, C. Bredie, for Samarang.

April 26.—Ship Matilda, H. Johnson, for Bengal.

Same day,—Chinese Brig Pilgrim, Tou Anke, for Tagal.

April 28.—Schooner Josephina, P. Loodrick, for Samarang.

Same day,—Brig Farquhar, R. Voss, for Samarang.

April 29.—Arab Ship Candang Russi, Said Abo Bakur, for Tagal.

April 30.—Ship Isabella, M. A. Mayne, for Fort Nugent.

DEATH.

At Weltevreeden on the 20th ult. Mrs. Margaret Wood, aged 21 years.

In de Hollandsche Proclamatie nopens het nieuwe Crediet Papier zyn de volgende druk feilen ingeslopen.

"Deze Crediet Brieven zullen wettiglyk kunnen gebezigd worden als Spaansche Dalers in alle Betalingen.

Staat.	*Lees.*
onder 50 Sp. Dalers enz. enz.	een bedragen van 50 Sp. Dalers [illegible] boven gaande enz.

BENGAL.

Calcutta Gazette, February [illegible]

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FEBRUARY 1, 1813.

Mr. W. R. [illegible] Bennet, Commercial Resident at [illegible].

Mr. John Trotter, Head Assistant to the [illegible] Ware-house Keeper.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 23, 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Adjustment of rank, in the Infantry and Medical Establishment.

Infantry.

Brevet Colonel and Senior Lieutenant Colonel George Sackville Browne, to be Colonel of a Regiment, from the 4th May 1812, vice [illegible], deceased, in Europe.

Senior Major John Munro, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the same date, vice Browne promoted.

Major John Burnet, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Young, retired in Europe, with rank from the 12th October 1812, vice Hamilton deceased.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Captain James Rutherford Lumsdaine, to be Major, from the 12th October 1812, vice Burnet, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant George Blackstone Mason, to be Captain of a Company, from the same date, vice Lumley promoted.

Senior Lieutenant John Scott, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Martin promoted.

Senior Ensign John Robison, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Scott, promoted.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Captain William [illegible], to be Major, from the 4th May 1812, vice Munro, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Samuel Moody, to be Captain of a Company, vice Croxton,

promoted, with rank from the 18th October 1812, vice Bridge, deceased.

Senior Lieutenant Thomas Gough, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Moody, promoted.

Senior Ensign Thomas Williams, to be Lieutenant, vice Gough, promoted, with rank from the 23d October 1812, vice Maunsell, deceased.

Medical Establishment.

Senior Assistant Surgeon William Turlin, to be Surgeon, from the 28th April 1812, vice Julius, retired in Europe.

Adjustment of Rank.

The dates of rank which have been assigned to the undermentioned Officers are cancelled, they are now ordered to take rank as follows, and Commissions to be prepared for them accordingly:—

Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Broughton, to rank from the 28th April 1812, vice Young, retired in Europe.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Benjamin Roope, to rank from the 4th May 1812, vice Croxton, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Samuel Moody, to rank from the same date, vice Roope, promoted.

Lieutenant Thomas Frye Lewis, to rank from the same date, vice Moody, promoted.

Lieutenant Thomas Richard Macqueen, to rank from the 20th July 1812, vice Shepley, deceased.

Lieutenant Hope Dick, to rank from the 18th October 1812, vice Gough, promoted.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major Martin White, to rank from 28th April 1812, vice Broughton, promoted.

Captain W. McPherson, to rank from same date, vice White promoted.

Captain Lieutenant W. H. Jackson, to rank from same date, vice McPherson, promoted.

Lieutenant James Johnston, to rank from same date, vice Jackson, promoted.

Lieutenant A. MacMahon, to rank from the 1st October, 1812, vice James, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Mr. James Anderson, Assistant Surgeon, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 9th of May 1812, to Lieutenant T. Dundas, Assistant to the Secretary to the Military Board in the Department of Accounts, is extended until the 10th ultimo.

C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt.
Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, January 23, 1813.

The Governor General in Council prohibits the payment in future on the public account, of any remuneration for superintending the Sale of Cast Horses by Public Auction, it being the duty of the person whom the Commanding Officer may appoint, to perform this service without the expectation of emolument.

C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt.
Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, January 23, 1813.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant H. Seymour [illegible], of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Cornet Joseph Balcetts, of the 3d Regiment of Native Cavalry, to be Sub-Assistants to Commissary General from this date, with a Salary of Sonat Rupees 300 each, per mensem.

C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt.
Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, January 23, 1813.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize an addition of twenty-one Sweepers to be made to the present Establishment of the Barrack Master of Fort William, for the purpose of keeping the Garrison in a constant state of cleanliness.

C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt.
Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, January 2[illegible], 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that as soon as the Indiamen shall be ready for Sea, and the necessary distribution of the Troops and Horses shall have been made, that the parties of the Corps of Light Cavalry, of the Horse Artillery, of the Detachment of Recruits belonging to the Honorable Company's European Regiment, and of the Artillery and Magazine men destined for Java, shall embark successively as the Ships to which they may be allotted shall be reported ready, and that the transports shall then proceed on their voyage without waiting until tonnage for the whole of the details under orders of embarkation for that Colony shall have been provided.

The Officer Commanding at the Presidency is directed to adopt the necessary measures for carrying this arrangement into effect.

C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt.
Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, January 27, 1813.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant H. C. Sandys, of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, to survey the Embankments in the district of Cuttack.

C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt.
Mil. Dept.

ASIATIC MIRROR, FEB. 17, 1813.

The Americans were making preparations in the beginning of August for the invasion of Canada; and notwithstanding the prevailing unpopularity of the war throughout the United States, the Government seemed still determined to persevere in the dangerous counsels they had adopted. But it is material to be known that at the date of the latest accounts received in England, the notification of the repeal of the British Orders in Council had not reached America; and as the continuance of these Orders was the main ground of war, it was not doubted that their revocation would induce an immediate change of disposition in the American Government. In the mean time every measure that a sincere spirit of conciliation could dictate, was pursued by the English Government and the authorities acting under it. American ships in English Ports whose licences had expired, were allowed a renewal of those documents on application to the Lords of Trade, and permitted to proceed on their several voyages. Mr. Foster, on receiving the American declaration of war, officially notified to him by Mr. Munroe, the American Secretary of State, that nothing but necessity would induce Great Britain to act on the offensive, and that, in the hope that the matters in dispute between the two Governments might still be adjusted, the British Commanders would abstain from all hostilities unless attacked.

Admiral Sawyer, in the same spirit of conciliation, had caused a number of American Merchant vessels that had been brought into Halifax, to be restored.

The London Evening Star of the 22d September gives the following account of the Capture of a British sloop of war.

"NAVAL ACTION BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND ENGLISH.

"Dispatches have been received at the Admiralty from the British Admiral on the Newfoundland station, containing intelligence of the capture of the British sloop of war *Alert*, by the American frigate *Essex*, after a desperate and long action, in which the loss of the Americans was treble that of the British, and during which the former repeatedly deserted their guns.

"The *Essex* is rated as a 44 gun frigate, but she is in fact, like all the American frigates, a 50 gun ship in size and complement. The *Alert* carries sixteen guns—and yet her brave Commander, with courage truly British, engaged the *Essex* for several hours. The Americans have thus another specimen of what they may expect from the chastisement of the British seamen."

Both Houses of Congress adjourned on the [illegible] July; they were to meet on the 2d of November. The election of new Members for the House of Representatives, was to come on in November last; and the election of a President in December. Neither of them enters upon office till March, next month; but these elections will no doubt materially influence the relations between Great Britain and the United States.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 6th Feb. by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Lieut. J. H. Seely, of the Bombay establishment, to Miss Maria Dowdeswell, daughter of G. Dowdeswell, Esq. Chief Secretary to Govt.

On Thursday, the 4th Feb. at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Mr. John Lish, to Miss Mary Burgh.

On Tuesday, the 2d Feb. at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Mr. Christian Entenfried Exeler, Indigo Planter, to Mrs. Maria Kierumgaard.

Same day, at the Portuguese Church, Mr. Andrew Heberlet, Assistant in the Military Department, to Miss Sarah Smith.

At Chandernagore, on the 20th Jan. Mr. Jean Louis François Godart Verploegh, to Miss Jeanne Razet.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 1st Feb. the lady of Major James Mouat, of Engineers, of a Son.

At Bhaugulpore, on the night of the 1st Feb. Lady Hamilton, of a Son.

On the 31st Jan. at Chinsurah, the lady of John Ferrao, Esq. of a Son.

At Dacca, on the 10th Jan. the lady of Robert Keith Dick, Esq. of a Daughter.

In Camp, at Sirhind, on the 9th Jan. the Lady of Major Maxwell, commanding 2d Battalion, 13th Native Infantry of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 20th Dec. the lady of J. Babington, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Cuddalore, on the 8th Jan. the lady of Lieut. Colonel Haslewood, of a Daughter.

At Pondicherry, on the 12th Jan. the lady of Capt. De Bergeon, of H. M. Regiment De Meuron, of a Daughter.

At the Rock House near Colombo, on the 19th Dec. the lady of Hardinge Giffard, Esq. H. M.'s Advocate Fiscal, of a Son.

At Colombo, on the 27th Dec. the lady of Lieut. Col. Ross, Adj. Gen. of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 4th Feb. Lieut. Charles Scott Waring, of the Right Honorable the Governor General's Body Guard, aged 23.

In January last, at Moorshedabad, Mr. James Arnold, Indigo Planter.

At Jaulnah, on the 26th Dec. Lieut. Charles Edge, 1st Bat. 21st Regt. N. I.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, AUGUST 13.

Yesterday being the day appointed for presenting the Address agreed upon at the Catholic Board on Friday, to the Bishop of Norwich, those persons deputed to wait upon his Lordship assembled at an early hour at the Board Rooms, in Capel-street. About one o'clock a procession of nearly sixty carriages proceeded to Stephen's Green, where the Deputies were received by his Lordship. Lord Fingall was the bearer of the Address; and among the personages who accompanied his Lordship, were the Right Rev. Archbishop Troy, the Right Rev. Dr. Murray, Lord Gormanstown, Lord Killeen, &c. The following is the Address:—

TO THE RIGHT REV. HENRY LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH.

"MY LORD,—We wait on your Lordship, a Deputation from the Board of Irish Catholics, with an address of congratulation on your arrival in this kingdom; and we beg to assure you, that we never have discharged a duty more grateful to our hearts, or more sanctioned by our judgments. Strong feeling is our country's characteristic, and on no occasion has it been more powerfully excited. To receive amongst us a personage in every respect distinguished by birth, learning, station, and virtue,—the genuine disciple of the Gospel,—the irresistible supporter of universal philanthropy—the eloquent vindicator of Religious Liberty and sound Christianity—the Catholic advocate in the Protestant Prelate, is to us an event almost as new as it is auspicious, as interesting as original.

"Your Lordship comes no stranger to visit us. Your presence is hailed by the according voice of a nation, by the rapturous greetings of millions,—an unexampled and a glorious welcome!

"Our gratitude, my Lord, is no sudden effusion, no evanescent sentiment; it is built on the solid foundation of high benefit conferred, and invaluable service rendered, and is heartfelt and inextinguishable. Deeply as our cause is indebted to the unrivalled talents and unconquerable perseverance of a host of powerful and distinguished advocates; much as it may owe to the state of the times, the convulsions of the world, and the crisis we are placed in; advanced as it has been doubtless been by the growing liberality and illumination of the age; still we feel that prejudice and intolerance never encountered an enemy more formidable than in the person of your Lordship. Your voice, my Lord, was the knell of bigotry; the prejudices of ages shrunk before it, and fanaticism stood silent and appalled!

"There is a melancholy pleasure in dwelling on the imaginary existence of such characters as your Lordship invested with rule, and governing this kingdom in times long lapsed. How different the reality from the picture! Our country, the seat of peace, of arts, and of science; its high advantages improved to their full extent of cultivation; the Irish mind taught to reach its exalted tendency! feuds and animosities unknown and unthought of—imperial union and unrivalled prosperity, the mind sickens from the contrast, and recoils from the page of reluctant history.

"Under the auspices of such men as your Lordship, should it please Providence to grant them, what, alas! has *not been*, we might confidently anticipate. Glorious days might still await us; and this long oppressed and neglected country might yet assume the post and dignity, the rank and character, to which but for the counteracting machinations of man, it was destined by Heaven.

His Lordship returned the following answer.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—If I were called upon to name the proudest day of my life, I should most assuredly fix upon this very day; because an opportunity is now offered me, for the first time, of declaring before an assembly of loyal and respectable Irish Catholics, (among whom I have the honour to see two learned and amiable Prelates, and Noblemen of whose virtues and abilities there is but one opinion,) those sentiments of esteem and veneration which I have for their personal characters and that devoted attachment to their just cause, which no man in the United Kingdom can feel more sincerely or more strongly than I do. Nor, Gentlemen, do I claim any merit with you, for making this declaration, because I consider *your* cause as the cause of civil and religious liberty, neither of which can be said to exist in perfection in any country where thousands of individuals are excluded, on account of their religious opinions, from those offices of honour or emolument, an equal eligibility *to* which, I have been always taught to consider, and shall never cease to consider, as ranking among the common rights of loyal and dutiful subjects, under whatever denomination of Christians they may come; provided, I mean, that they give to the civil Government under which they live, an adequate security for their conduct as civil subjects. And who, Gentlemen, will presume to say that you have not done this, who has read the declaration made by so many honorable men, and the oath taken by so many conscientious Christians?

"It is not however, my wish on the present occasion, to dwell upon the painful subject of your wrongs; indeed, my disposition does not at any time lead me, nor do my professional pursuits qualify me, to discuss minutely topics of a political nature, nor is it now necessary. Fortunately for the honor, for the peace, for the prosperity of the United Kingdom and for the real security both of Church and State, a marked revolution of public opinion has lately taken place; the consequence of which will, I trust, be, that in the course of a few months every clause, every line, every syllable of those penal laws will be repealed, of which with so much reason you complain—laws which appear to me as unwise, as impolitic, and as uncharitable, as they are unjust and oppressive. But lest I should be thought to deliver my sentiments on this interesting subject with more warmth than becomes a man of my age and of my profession, I will say no more.

"Allow me only, Gentlemen, to add my heartfelt thanks for the honour you do me by your kind congratulation on my arrival in this country; and permit me to assure you, which I do with great truth, that if I could want any inducement to persevere in that line of conduct which I have hitherto pursued, the approbation of the Catholics of Ireland would be one of the most powerful inducements I could possibly have."

A grand dinner is to be given on Thursday next, in celebration of this venerated Prelate's arrival in Ireland. Lord Fingall will be of course the Chairman.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Aug. 22.

Count Wittgenstein states that Marshal Oudinot drew himself quickly back after the second affair of the 10th, and has since been frequently attacked by the Russian van-guard which was following his steps; but having obtained a considerable reinforcement, he made a stand at Polotsk, where, on the 15th, an action took place, which lasted 14 hours, cost a great number of men, and obliged them to retire into their trenches. During the retreat, and in the battle, we took above 2,000 prisoners. The Duke of Reggio, who, in the first instance, had been strengthened by the Bavarians under the command of General Wrede, received a fresh reinforcement of the same troops under General Deroy; after which, on the 17th, a most murderous affair took place. The Russian troops, notwitstanding their inferiority in number, were victorious at every point, pursued the enemy even to the town, and continued the battle in the streets, until the darkness of the night put an end to it. This day was memorable for the number of killed and wounded; but still we took two Lieutenant Colonels, 15 Officers, and 500 soldiers, prisoners. The General says, that he cannot give to our troops sufficient praise for their bravery in this affair. Marshal Oudinot had been wounded in the shoulder on the 17th instant, and General Gouvion de St. Cry had taken the command in his place.

(See Supplement.)

BATAVIA:

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MOLENVLIET

Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1813.

Extracts from English Papers.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO A LATE POLITICAL NEGOCIATION.

Introductory Paper for the Purpose of explaining the several Documents.

The Earl of Moira, with that high and honourable feeling which has distinguished him through life, has judged it due to his public character, to publish an authentic account of the late negociations, in order to prevent the possibility of the part he took in those important transactions being misrepresented by the *explanations* of other person. His lordship has, therefore, given a statement of facts accompanied by documents, which cannot fail to render unquestionable the parity of his public principles, and the propriety of his private conduct.

In the following statement, which precedes the documents, his Lordship has, with his usual magnanimity, forborn all observation on the conduct of other persons in these negociations, and has confined himself to a simple narrative of the proceedings.

On Friday, the 22d of May, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased to command the Marquis Wellesley to submit to his Royal Highness's gracious consideration the plan of an Administration, properly adapted to the present crisis of affairs.

In preparing to execute his Royal Highness's commands, Lord Wellesley deemed it to be necessary, in the first instance to advert to certain practical principles, which should, in his humble judgment, constitute the basis of the system of measures, calculated to meet the actual exigencies of the country.

It appeared to be desirable to reduce these leading principles within the narrowest compass which the situation of affairs could admit, omitting for the present, the discussion of many questions, which might (however important in their nature) not be deemed of such instantaneous pressure, or might not be expected to involve so much difference of opinion.

Lord Wellesley, upon the most mature reflection, considered, that the practical principles, upon which an Administration might be constituted, in the present crisis, might be safely comprised in the two following propositions:—

First, That the state of the laws affecting the Roman Catholics, and the claims of that body of his Majesty's subjects, should be taken into immediate consideration, with a view to a conciliatory adjustment of those claims.

Secondly, That the war in the Peninsula should be prosecuted on a scale of adequate vigour.

It appeared to Lord Wellesley, to be indispensably necessary towards the due execution of his Royal Highness's commands to endeavour to ascertain the views and dispositions of all parties, with regard to these general principles, previously to submitting any names of persons to his Royal Highness, for the purpose of filling the several offices in his Royal Highness's service.

Lord Wellesley, therefore, conceived it to be his duty to open a communication with the principal persons of all parties, carefully confining that communication to the point of ascertaining their respective sentiments on the two propositions stated in the preceding column.

In these communications, Lord Wellesley was particularly cautious to explain, that he had received no authority from his Royal Highness, to form an administration, nor to communicate with any particular party or description of persons, but that his Royal Highness had been apprized of the necessity of Lord Wellesley's holding such intercourse with all parties as might enable him to prepare a plan for his Royal Highness's approbation.

He also explained, that in this transaction, he was merely the instrument of executing his Royal Highness's commands, neither claiming nor desiring for himself any station in the Administration, which it was in his Royal Highness's contemplation to form.

Under these circumstances, as Mr. Canning and Lord Wellesley agreed in the general principles already stated, Lord Wellesley requested Mr. Canning to communicate them to Lord Liverpool, believing that to be the channel of communication which was likely to be most agreeable to Lord Liverpool.

Mr. Canning transmitted to Lord Wellesley a minute of his conversation with Lord Liverpool, together with the answer from Lord Liverpool, and a letter from Lord Melville.

Lord Wellesley made the communication to Lords Grey and Grenville, and received from them the answer marked No. XVII.

Lord Wellesley also communicated with Lord Moira, and verbally with Lord Erskine and Mr. Sheridan, who all expressed their concurrence in the principles already stated.

Lord Wellesley also received the letters from Lords Lansdowne and Holland, expressing their concurrence in the memorandum received from Lords Grey and Grenville.

On Sunday, the 24th of May, all these documents were submitted by Lord Wellesley to the Prince Regent, together with a report of his proceedings, in executing his Royal Highness's commands.

On the 27th of May, Lord Wellesley was apprized, by a communication from lord Melville to Mr. Canning, the powers granted to Lord Wellesley, on the 23d of May, by the Prince Regent, were considered to be at an end. Lord Wellesley communicated that circumstance to Lords Grey and Grenville.

On the 1st of June, the Prince Regent granted to Lord Wellesley full authority to form an Administration under his Royal Highness's commands.

On the 23d of June, Lord Wellesley resigned into the hand of his Royal Highness, the authority which his Royal Highness had intrusted to him, on the 1st of June; and late on the evening of the 5th of June, Lord Moira humbly solicited and received permission, to address himself specially to Earl Grey and Lord Grenville, lest they should have any difficulties about treating with him, under the general power which the Prince Regent had been pleased to intrust to him.

On Monday, the 8th of June, Lord Moira resigned the commission with which he had been intrusted by the Prince Regent; and, on the same day, the Earl of Liverpool was appointed First Commissioner of the Treasury.

No. I.

Minute of a Communication made by Lord Wellesley to Lords Grey and Grenville, at Lord Grey's House, dated May 23, 1812.

Lord Wellesley stated, that he had received the commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to lay before his Royal Highness the plan of such an Administration as he (Lord Wellesley) might deem adapted to the present crisis of affairs.

That he had apprized his Royal Highness of the necessity of ascertaining the views and dispositions of all parties, with regard to certain general principles, previously to the formation of any such plan; that he considered himself merely as the instrument of executing his Royal Highness's commands on the occasion; and that he neither claimed nor desired for himself any station in the Administration, which it was in his Royal Highness's contemplation to form.

Under these circumstances, he requested to know whether any obstacle existed to the concurrence of Lords Grey and Grenville, or their friends, in the following general principles, as the basis upon which an Administration might be formed:—

First, That the state of the laws affecting the Roman Catholics, and the claims of that body of his Majesty's subjects, should be taken into immediate consideration, with a view to a conciliatory adjustment of those claims.

Secondly, That the war in the Peninsula should be prosecuted on a scale of adequate vigour.

Lord Wellesley stated, that as Mr. Canning and he agreed in these Principles he had requested Mr. Canning to communicate them to Lord Liverpool.

Lord Wellesley has reduced the substance of this communication to writing, and now submits it to Lord Grey and Lord Grenville.

WELLESLEY.

No. II.

Minute of Mr. Canning's Proposition to Lord Liverpool.

Five House, May 25.

The Prince Regent having laid his commands upon Lord Wellesley to form a plan of an Administration, to be submitted for his Royal Highness's approbation, Mr. Canning was requested by Lord Wellesley (as the channel of communication, thought likely to be most agreeable to Lord Liverpool) to enquire of Lord Liverpool whether there would be a disposition on the part of Lord Liverpool and of his colleagues, or any of them, to entertain any proposal which should be made to them for forming part of that Administration.

The principles upon which the Administration was intended to be formed, were stated to be, 1st. The taking into the early and serious consideration of the Executive Government the state of the laws affecting the Roman Catholics, with a sincere and earnest desire to bring that important question to a final and satisfactory settlement. 2dly. The prosecution of the war in the Peninsula with the best means of the country.

It was stated, that there would be the strongest wish to comprehend in the arrangement, without any individual or party exclusion whatever, as many as possible of such persons as might be able to agree in giving their public services to the country on these two principles.

With respect to the distribution of offices, it was stated, that nothing of any sort was decided or stipulated; but that every thing would be open to be arranged to the honour and satisfaction of all parties.

No. III.

Memorandum from Lords Grey and Grenville, dated May 24, 1812.

In such a moment as the present, we feel it to be the duty of all public men, both by frank and conciliatory explanations of principles, and by the total abandonment of every personal objection, to facilitate as far as may be in their power, the means of giving effect to the late vote of the House of Commons, and of averting the imminent and unparalleled dangers of the country.

Lord Wellesley has selected two, among the many important subjects which must engage the attention of any men, who could, in such circumstances, be called upon to consider of the acceptance of stations of public trust.

On those two points our explanation shall be as distinct as it is in our power to make it.

On the first, indeed, our opinion is too well known, and has been too recently expressed, to need repetition.

We have derived a very high gratification from Lord Wellesley's powerful exertions in support of the claims of the Roman Catholics, as well as from the manner in which that subject is adverted to in his minute; and we do not hesitate to assure him, that we will warmly support any proposal, made by any Ministers, for the immediate consideration of those claims, with a view to their conciliatory adjustment—a measure, without which, we have already declared, that we can entertain no hope in any case, of rendering [illegible] services useful [illegible] persons feel [illegible] advantages, which [illegible] the [illegible] mination of the present Contest in Spain.

But we are of opinion, that the direction of Military operations in an extensive war, and the more or less vigorous prosecution of those operations, are questions not of principle, but of policy, to be regulated by circumstances in their nature temporary and fluctuating, and in many cases known only to persons in official situations —by the engagements of the country—the prospects of ultimate success—the extent of the exertions necessary for its attainment—and the means of supporting those efforts, without too great a pressure on the finances and internal prosperity of the country.

On such questions, therefore, no public men, whether in or out of office, can undertake for more than a deliberate and dispassionate consideration, according to the circumstances of the case as it may appear, and to such means of information as may then be within their reach. But we cannot in sincerity conceal from Lord Wellesley, that, in the present state of the finances, we entertain the strongest doubt of the practicability of an increase in any branch of the public expenditure.

No. IV.

Letter from Lord Liverpool to Mr. Canning.

Fine-house, May 25.

MY DEAR CANNING,

I have communicated to my colleagues the memorandum which I received from you this afternoon. They do not think it necessary to enter into any discussion of the principles stated in that memorandum; because they all feel themselves bound, particularly after what has passed, to decline the proposal of becoming Members of an Administration to be formed by Lord Wellesley.

Believe me to be,

With sincere personal regard,

My dear Canning, very faithfully your's

(Signed) LIVERPOOL.

No. VI.

Letter from Mr. Canning to Lord Liverpool.

Gloucester-lodge, May 24.

MY DEAR LIVERPOOL,

I have received your letter of last night, which I will immediately transmit to Lord Wellesley. Before I do so, however, and of course, therefore, without Lord Wellesley's consent or privity, I cannot forbear suggesting to you to consider whether the sort of *personal* objection which your letter evidently and exclusively implies, will stand fairly before the country, at such a moment, as a justification, for refusing to act in an Administration, to the public principles of which you do not feel, or at least do not state, any insurmountable repugnance.

I would suggest to you further to consider, whether, resting your refusal on an objection merely *personal*, you do quite justly either by yourselves or by the individual concerned, in leaving the precise nature of that objection wholly unexplained.

In offering these suggestions, I perhaps exceed the limits of a correspondence such as our's is, upon this occasion; but they strike me so forcibly, that I think I owe it to you not to withhold them. Whether to communicate them to your colleagues or not, I leave entirely to your discretion; but you at least will not resent, so far as you are yourself concerned, a freedom which may be justified by that regard with which I am, ever, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. VII.

Letter from Lord Liverpool to Mr. Canning.

Five-house, May 24.

MY DEAR CANNING,

I have this moment received your answer to my letter of last night. As that letter was not written without all due consideration, I do not feel that it can be necessary for me to call my colleagues again together upon the subject of it.

I can answer, however, for myself (and I am confident equally for them), that I am not actuated, in declining the proposal made to us, by any objection of a nature *purely personal*. But, when I advert to the opinions and statements recently set forth to the world respecting public men with whom I have been engaged, I do not feel that I should have acted consistently with my own honour and character, or with the respect which I must ever owe, and shall ever feel to my departed friend, if, under such circumstances, I could have consented to have entertained the proposal which you were authorised to submit to me.

As these considerations afforded an insuperable obstacle to my becoming a party to the proposed arrangements, I thought it wholly unnecessary to enter into any explanation on the two principles on which the Administration is stated as intended to be formed, or on other points of the greatest public importance; and I must protest against any inference whatever being drawn from my silence in this respect.

I can assure you, that I am most willing to render you every degree of justice for the motives which have dictated your answer to my letter. And I remain, with sincere regard, &c.

(Signed) LIVERPOOL.

No. XII.

Letter of Lord Grey to Lord Wellesley.

Portman square, May 27.

MY LORD,

I have the honour of returning the papers which your Lordship was so good as to put into my hands this morning.

I observe a material difference between the terms in which the two principles, proposed as the basis of a new Administration, are stated in Mr. Canning's minute, and in that sent to Lord Grenville and me by your Lordship. I think it necessary to call your Lordship's attention to this circumstance, because, if these

discussions should proceed further, it may become of the utmost importance.

I am, with the highest regard,

My Lord,

Your lordship's very faithful humble servant,

(Signed) GREY.

No. XIII.

Letter of Lord Wellesley to Lord Grey. Apsley-house, May 28, 1812.

MY LORD,

I should have returned an earlier acknowledgement of the honour of your lordship's letter of yesterday; had I not thought it necessary to see Mr. Canning before I troubled your lordship with any answer to your observations on our respective minutes.

Having carefully examined those papers, and compared them with our view of the points to which they refer, we have drawn the enclosed paper for your lordship's information, and have authenticated it by our respective signatures.

I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect,

My Lord,

Your lordship's faithful humble servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

The Earl Grey.

No. XIV.

Paper signed by Lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning.

The variance in point of phrase in the two propositions, as stated by lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning, in their minutes of conference, arises from this circumstance, that lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning went to their respective conferences, without having thought it necessary previously to reduce into a written form the communications which they were to make; being in full possession of each other's sentiments upon the subject of them.

The two minutes were written by them, as containing the substance of their respective communications; that of Mr. Canning in lord Liverpool's presence; that of lord Wellesley immediately after his return from lord Grey.

There does not appear to lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning to be any substantial variance in the first proposition.

The word "early," in Mr. Canning's minute, might be exchanged for the word "immediate," used by lord Wellesley, without in any degree altering the sense: as with a motion actually pending in the House of Commons, which (but for the events that have recently taken place) would have come on this very day, the object of which was to compel the Executive Government to take the subject of the Catholic Question into consideration, it cannot be necessary to say that Mr. Canning has no wish to defer that consideration by the Executive Government is the object which it is lord Wellesley's intention to recommend: nor does he conceive any farther Parliamentary proceeding to be necessary or practicable this Session than such as might be sufficient to insure, either by compulsion upon a hostile Administration, or by pledge from a friendly one, the consideration of the question during the recess, with a view to its being brought before Parliament by the recommendation of the Crown, early in the ensuing Session.

A Committee to inquire into the state of the laws has been already negatived in both Houses this Session.

A "conciliatory adjustment" of the claims of the Irish Catholics is the object which lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning have equally at heart; and it enters equally into both their views, that, to be conciliatory, that adjustment must be so framed as to embrace the interest and opinions of the English Catholics—also to obtain the enlightened and deliberate consent of the Protestants of both countries. They would think any adjustment very imperfect which, instead of extinguishing discontent, only transferred it from the Catholic to the Protestant.

But they concur in entertaining a confident belief, that the great purpose of securing the peace of the empire may be best answered, not by giving a triumph to any one party, but by reconciling all.

In the substance of the second proposition there is no variance as to any practical and prospective purpose, though undoubtedly there is, and it is natural there should be, some as to the past, arising from the difference of Mr. Canning's and lord Wellesley's respective situations.

When Mr. Canning says, that the Peninsula war is to be carried on "with the best means of the country," he intends the greatest scale of exertion which the means of the country may be found capable of sustaining.

If lord Wellesley's expression, "a scale of adequate vigour," may be construed to imply the proposition that the late exertions of the country have not been proportioned to the great object of the war, or have not been duly distributed or apportioned, this proposition Mr. Canning certainly does not intend either to affirm or deny; simply because, not having been in the Government during the last two years, he has not sufficient information to be able to pronounce an opinion, whether the exertions of those two years have or have not been below the proper scale, or have been well or ill administered; nor how far they may now admit of being extended or more judiciously applied.

He concurs, however, entirely with lord Wellesley in wishing to extend them to the utmost power of the country; and to apply them in the manner best calculated to answer their end.

(Signed) WELLESLEY,

G. CANNING.

No. XV.

Letter from Lord Grey to Lord Wellesley. Portman square, May 29, 1812.

MY LORD,

I had last night the honour of receiving your lordship's letter, enclosing a Paper explanatory of the difference which I had remarked between your lordship's Minute and Mr. Canning's, together with a copy of the latter.

I beg your lordship to be assured, that in the observation to which I had thought it necessary to call your lordship's attention, I could have no object but that of preventing the possibility of any future misunderstanding.—We had not entered into any explanation, which, under the circumstances of the moment would, perhaps, have been premature, of the details of conduct necessary to give effect to the first of the propositions, offered by your lordship as the basis of a new Administration. From the difference of the term used by Mr. Canning in stating that proposition I was apprehensive that it might be his opinion, in concurrence with your lordship, that no parliamentary proceedings, with reference to the claims of the Catholics, should take place during the present Session. To such an opinion I could not have assented, and I felt it to be due both to your lordship and to Mr. Canning, immediately to call your attention to a point, on which it was so desirable that there should be a clear understanding between us.

I hope it is unnecessary for me to state, that I can look at the situation of the Catholics (both Irish and English) with no other views than that of the public interest; and that nothing can be further from my disposition, on my intention, in a matter of such pre-eminent importance, than to give to any one party a triumph at the expence of another. But I do not conceive, that the repeal of the disabilities of which the Catholics complain, can give any just cause for discontent to their Protestant fellow-subjects; and I am strongly of opinion, that the efficacy of that measure must in a great degree depend on its being carried into effect with the least possible delay, and with the clearest demonstrations of a conciliatory and confiding spirit. Under this impression, I could very reluctantly abandon the hope of passing a bill of such repeal, even during the present Session; but if this cannot be done, I hold it to be indispensable, that the most distinct and authentic pledge should be given of the intention, both of the Executive Government and of Parliament to take this matter up as one of the first measures of the next. To a proceeding of this nature, from the Paper signed by your lordship and Mr. Canning, I am glad to hope, that you would not be averse.

As to the second proposition, the difference which I had observed was much less important. It is impossible to reduce a question of this nature to any fixed principle. Whatever we can say with our present means of information, must necessarily be general and inconclusive, the whole subject being left open to future consideration and decision. I can have no hesitation in subscribing to the proposition, that, if it shall be found expedient to continue the exertions we are now making in the Peninsula, they should be conducted in the manner best calculated to answer their end.

I have, I fear, troubled your lordship much more than is necessary, under the circumstances of our present situation; and I will only add, that if we should be called upon to pursue these considerations in their practical details, it will be my most anxious wish that no difference of opinion may be found to exist between us, respecting the conduct to be adopted by a Government equally solicitous for the internal peace and harmony of the empire, and for the prosecution of military operations in such a mode as may appear most conducive to our ultimate security.—Lord Grenville, to whom I have communicated your lordship's letter, and its enclosures, desires me to express his cordial concurrence in this wish.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest regard,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's very faithful humble servant,

(Signed) GREY.

No. 17.—Letter from Lords Grey and Grenville to Lord Wellesley. Camelford-house, June 3, 1812.

MY LORD,

We have considered with the most serious attention the minute which we have had the honour to receive from your lordship; and we have communicated it to such of our friends as we have had an opportunity of consulting. On occasion of a proposal made to us under the authority of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, we wish to renew, in the most solemn manner, the declaration of our unfeigned desire to have facilitated, as far as was in our power, the means of giving effect to the late vote of the House of Commons, and of averting the imminent and unparallelled dangers of the country. No sense of the public distress and difficulty—no personal feeling of whatever description, would have prevented us, under such circumstances, from accepting, with dutiful submission, any situations in which we could have hoped to serve his Royal Highness usefully and honourable: but it appears to us, on most dispassionate reflection, that the proposal stated by your lordship cannot justify any such expectation. We are invited, not to discuss with your lordship, or with any other public men, according to the usual practice in such cases, the various and important considerations, both of measures and of arrangements, which belong to the formation of a new Government in all its branches; but to recommend to his Royal Highness a number limited by previous stipulation, of persons, willing to be included in a Cabinet, of which the outlines are already definitively arranged. To this proposal we could not accede without the sacrifice of the very object which the House of Commons has recommended—the formation of a strong and efficient Government. We enter not into the examination of the relative proportions, or of the particular arrangements, which it has been judged necessary thus previously to establish: it is to the principle of disunion and jealousy that we object—to the supposed balance of contending interests in a Cabinet so measured out by preliminary stipulation. The times imperiously require an Administration united in principle, and strong mutual reliance; possessing also the confidence of the Crown and assured of its support in those healing measures which the public safety requires; and which are necessary to secure the Government, the opinion and affections of the people. No such hope is presented to us by this project, which appears to us equally new in practice and objectionable in principle. It tends, as we think, to establish, within the Cabinet itself, a system of counteraction inconsistent with the prosecution of any uniform and beneficial course of policy. We must therefore request permission to decline all participation in a Government constituted upon such principles; satisfied, as we are, that the certain loss of character which must arise from it to ourselves, could be productive only of disunion and weakness in the administration of the public interests.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

No. 20.—Letter from Lord Moira to Lord Grey, dated June 3, 1812.

MY DEAR LORD,

The answer which you and Lord Grenville have returned to the proposal made by Lord Wellesley seems to throw an oblique imputation upon me; therefore I entreat your re-consideration of your statement as far as it may convey that impeachment of a procedure in which I was involved. You represent the proposition for an arrangement submitted to you as one calculated to found a Cabinet upon a principle of counteraction. When the most material of the public objects which were to be the immediate grounds of that Cabinet's exertion had been previously understood between the parties, I own it is difficult for me to comprehend what principle of counteraction could be introduced. If there be any ambiguity, which does not strike me, in Lord Wellesley's last paper, surely the construction ought to be sought in the antecedent communication; and I think the basis on which that communication had announced the intended Cabinet to stand was perfectly clear. With regard to the indication of certain individuals, I can assert that it was a measure adopted through the highest spirit of fairness to you and your friends.

Mr. Canning's name was mentioned, because lord Wellesley would have declined office without him; and it was a frankness to apprise you of it: and lord Erskine's and mine were stated with a view of shewing that lord Wellesley, so far from having any jealousy to maintain a preponderance in the Cabinet, actually left a majority to those who had been accustomed to concur upon most public questions; and he specified lord Erskine and myself, that you might see the number submitted for your exclusive nomination was not narrowed by the necessity of advertance to us. The choice of an additional Member of the Cabinet left to you must prove how undistinguishable we considered our interests and yours when this was referred to your consideration as a mere matter of convenience the embarrassment of a numerous Cabinet being well known. The reference to Members of the late Cabinet, or other person, was always to be coupled with the established point that they were such as could concur in the principles laid down as the foundation of the projected Ministry; and the statement was principally dictated by the wish to shew, that no system of exclusion could interfere with the arrangements which the public service might demand. On the selection of those persons, I aver, the opinions of you, lord Grenville, and the others whom you might bring forward as Members of the Cabinet were to operate as fully as our own, and this was to be the case also with regard to the subordinate officers. The expression that this was to be left to be proposed by lord Wellesley, was intended to prove that his Royal Highness did not, even in the most indirect manner, suggest any one of those individuals. It is really impossible that the spirit of fairness can have been carried farther than has been the intention in this negociation. I therefore lament most deeply that an arrangement so important for the interests of the country should go off upon points which I cannot but think wide of the substance of the case.

No. 22.—Lord Grey's Reply to Lord Moira's Letter (No. 20) of the 3d June. Portman-square, 4th July, 1812.

MY LORD,

Being obliged to go immediately from the House of lords to a dinner party, and afterwards to a meeting of lord Grenville's, which occupied me till a late hour, it was not in my power to answer your letter last night. You must be too well aware of my personal feelings towards you, of my esteem for your character, and of my confidence in your honour, to entertain any opinion respecting your conduct inconsistent with those sentiments. Nothing, therefore, could be more remote from my intention—and I am desired by lord Grenville, to whom I have shewn your letter, to give you the same on his part—than to cast any imputation whatever on you, as to the part you have borne in the proceedings which have lately taken place for the formation of a new Administration. We know with how sincere an anxiety for the honour of the Prince, and for the public interest, you have laboured to effect that object. Whatsoever objections we may feel, therefore, to the proposal which has been made to us, we beg they may be understood as having no reference whatever to any part of your conduct. That proposal was made to us in a formal and authorised communication from lord Wellesley, both personally to me, and afterwards in a written minute. It appeared to us to be founded on a principle to which we could not assent, consistently with our honour, and with a due sense of public duty. The grounds of this opinion have been distinctly stated in our joint letter to lord Wellesley; nor can they be altered by a private explanation, which, though it might lessen some obvious objections to a part of the detail, still leaves the general character of the proceeding unchanged. Nothing could be more painful to me than to enter into any thing like a controversial discussion with you, in which I could only repeat more at large the same feelings and opinions which in concurrence with lord Grenville, I have already expressed in our formal answer. I beg only to assure you, before I conclude, that I have felt very sensibly, and shall always have a pleasure in acknowledging, your personal kindness to me in the course of this transaction. I am, with every sentiment of true respect and attention, my dear lord, yours most faithfully,

The Earl of Moira. GREY.

LORD MOIRA'S COMMISSION.

No. 26.—Lord Moira to Lords Grey and Grenville, proposing an interview with them, 5th June.

Lord Moira presents his best compliments to Lord Grey and Grenville. Since Lord Wellesley has declared his Commission from the Prince Regent to be at an end, Lord Moira (as being honoured with his Royal Highness's confidence) ventures to indulge the anxiety he feels, that an arrangement of the utmost importance for the interests of the country should not go off on any misunderstanding. He therefore entreats Lord Grey and Lord Grenville to advert to the explanatory letter [No. 20] of the 3d June, written by him to the former; and if the dispositions therein expressed shall appear to them likely to lead, upon conference, to any advantageous result toward co-operation in the Prince's service, he will be happy to have an interview with them. Should the issue of that conversation prove such as he would hope, his object would be to solicit the Prince Regent's permission to address them formally. He adopts this mode, to preclude all difficulties in the outset. Let him be permitted to remark, that the very urgent pressure of public affairs renders the most speedy determiation infinitely desirable.

N. B. This was written in the presence of the Duke of Bedford, in consequence of a conversation with his Grace; and was by him carried to Lord Grey.

No. 27.—Note from Lords Grey and Grenville declining unauthorised discussions, 5th June.

House of Lords, June 5th, 1812.

We cannot but feel highly gratified by the kindness of the motive on which Lord Moira acts. Personal communication with him will always be accepted and honourable to us: but we hope he will be sensible that no advantage is likely to result from pursuing this subject by unauthorised discussions, and in a course different from the usual practice. Motives of obvious delicacy must prevent our taking any step towards determining the Prince Regent to authorise Lord Moira to address us personally. We shall always receive with dutiful submission his Royal Highness's commands, in whatever manner, and through whatever channel, he may be pleased to signify them, and we trust we shall never be found wanting in zeal for his Royal Highness's service, and for the public interest; but we cannot venture to suggest to his Royal Highness, through any other person, our opinions on points in which his Royal Highness is not pleased to require our advice.

(Signed) GREY, and GRENVILLE.

No. 28.—Lord Moira to Lords Grey and Grenville, informing them, that he has the Prince Regent's authority to address them, and requesting to know when and where he can see them.

Lord Moira presents his best compliments to Lord Grey and to lord Grenville. Discouraged, as he unavoidable must be, he yet cannot reconcile it to himself to leave any effort untried; and he adopts this principle for an interview, though he doubts if the desired conclusion is likely to be so well advanced by it, as would have been the case in the mode suggested by him. He has now the Prince Regent's instructions to take steps towards the formation of a Ministry; and is authorised specially to address himself to lords Grey and Grenville. It is, therefore, his request to know, when and where he can wait upon them. He would wish to bring lord Erskine with him.

June 6, 1812.—Eleven forenoon.

St. James's Place, June 6th, 1812.

Minute of a Conversation between Lord Moira and Lords Grey and Grenville, at which Lord Erskine was present.

Lord Moira stated to lord Grey and lord Grenville, that he was authorised by the Prince Regent to consult with them on the formation of a new Government; and satisfactory explanations having taken place between them, respecting such measures as appeared to be of the greatest urgency at the present moment, more especially with reference to the situation of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, and the differences now unhappily subsisting with America; and that lord Moira had received this commission without any restriction or limitation whatever being laid by the Prince, on their considering any points which they judged useful for his service, they expressed their satisfaction with the fairness of this proposal, and their readiness to enter into such discussions as must precede the details of any new arrangement. As a preliminary question, which appeared to them of great importance, and which they thought it necessary immediately to bring forward, to prevent the inconvenience and embarrassment of the further delay which might be produced, if this negociation should break off in a more advanced state, they asked, whether this full liberty extended to the consideration of new appointments to those great Offices of the Household which have been usually included in the political arrangements made in a change of an Administration? intimating their opinion, that it would be necessary to act on the same principle on the present occasion. Lord Moira answered, that the Prince had laid no restriction upon him in that respect, and had never pointed in the most distant manner at the protection of those Officers from removal. That it would, however, be impossible for him (lord Moira) to concur in making the exercise of this power positive and indispensable in the formation of an Administration, because he should deem it, on public grounds, peculiarly objectionable. To this lord Grey and lord Grenville replied, they also acted on public grounds alone, and with no other feeling whatever, than that which arose from the necessity of giving to a new Government that character of efficiency and stability, and those marks of the constitutional support of the Crown, which are required to enable it to act usefully for the public service; and that on these grounds it appeared to them indispensable, that the connection of the great offices of the Court with the Administration should be clearly established in its first arrangements. A decided difference of opinion, as to this point, having been thus expressed on both sides, the conversation ended here with mutual declarations of regret. Nothing was said on the subject of official arrangements, nor any persons proposed, on either side, to fill any particular situations.

B. and C. Two Letters (which passed between Lords Moira and Grey) subjoined for the purpose of throwing light on the ground of part of these Transactions.

B

(COPY)

May 31, 1812.

MY DEAR LORD,

A just anxiety not to leave any thing subject to misunderstanding, must excuse if I am troublesome to you. Since I quitted you, the necessity of being precise in terms has occurred to me; and, although I think I cannot have mistaken you, I wish to know if I am accurate in what I apprehend you to have said.—I understood the position, stated by you as having been what you advanced in the House of lords, to be this, —"That pledges had been given to the Catholics, a departure from which rendered their present disappointment more galing; and that you said this in the hearing of persons who could contradict you if you were inaccurate."—Just say whether I have taken your expression correctly or not.

(Signed) MOIRA.

The Earl Grey.

C

Holland House, May 31, 1812.

MY DEAR LORD,

I cannot sufficiently thank you for your kind anxiety [illegible] statement of the words spoken by me in the House of Lords. It is difficult to remember [illegible] expressions so long after they were spoken; but I am sure I cannot be far wrong in stating the substance of what I said, as follows:—

I was speaking on the subject of the Irish Catholics, and particularly on the charge of intemperate conduct which had been made against them; I stated, that great allowances were to be made for this, considering their repeated disappointments; and I cited, as instances of these, the recall of lord Fitzwilliam, and the Union. I then said, that the most distinct and authentic pledges has been given to them of the Prince's wish to relieve them from the disabilities of which they complained; that I spoke in the hearing of persons who would contradict me if what I said was unfounded, and who would, I was sure, support its truth, if questioned; that now, when the fulfilment of these pledges was confidently expected, to see an Administration continued in power, which stood on the express principle of resisting their claims, was, perhaps, the bitterest disappointment they had yet experienced; and that it was not surprising, if, under such circumstances, they felt and acted in a way that all well wishers to the peace of the empire must regret. This I give as the substance, and by no means as a correct repetition of the particular expressions used by me; and this statement I can neither retract, nor endeavour to explain away. If, in consequence of it, the Prince feels a strong personal objection to me, I can only repeat, what I have already said to you, that I am perfectly ready to stand out of the way; that my friends shall have my full concurrence and approbation in taking offices without me, and my most cordial support in the Government of the country, if their measures are directed, as I am sure they must always be, by the principles upon which we have acted together. I write this from lord Holland's in a great hurry, and in the middle of dinner; but I was unwilling to defer, even for a minute, to answer an enquiry, which I feel to be prompted by so friendly a solicitude for me. I have not the means of taking a copy of this letter; I shall therefore be obliged to you to let me have one; and I am sure, if, upon recollection, I shall think it necessary to add any thing to what I have now said, you will allow me an opportunity of doing so.

I am, with the sincerest regard,

My dear lord, your's very faithfully,

GREY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Tuesday, June 30, 1812.

SIR,

Lest more important names should have consigned my signature to oblivion, I will observe that in the course of my preceding letters, to which *The Times* has given circulation, I ventured to pronounce, so long ago as the 15th of March, that the Ministry of Mr. Perceval could not stand. In so many words I added, that Lord Wellesley would be named his successor. Let it not be supposed that the verification of this prophecy rested on the disastrous death of Mr. Perceval. His existence in some degree might have retarded the change, but it would not have rendered it less sure. The activity and enthusiasm of his political character would serve to animate the poison, not to mend the nature, of his councils; and progressively to exasperate that crisis which must end in a Ministerial dissolution.

So much has been said upon the late negociations, that the subject may appear to be exhausted. Friends and enemies have so variously handled the conduct of every party, that it may appear impracticable to shew it under any new light. The *surface* of the Government has assumed a settled aspect, which it may not appear wise to disturb; and the re-opening of a question, so full of irritation, may be construed into a feeling hostile to the public tranquillity.

To these unpromising suggestions I oppose in substance, that the whole plot of the drama is *not* before the country,—that the characters are *not* understood,—that the supposed catastrophe *cannot* be final—that the subject is dangerous, *only if laid asleep*—and now calls aloud for a strict examination, whether from regard to historical truth, to constitutional policy, or to practical example. The only difficulty inherent in this discussion is, that many important facts are not of a nature to be asserted, though few are of a character not to be easily inferred.

The House of Commons, speaking the true language of their constituents, addressed the Prince Regent to appoint a better Ministry. Lords Eldon, Liverpool, Castlereagh, Bathurst, Westmoreland, all arrived at full manhood—all, as they still are, in office—were voted *incompetent* by the Commons of Great Britain. That this was the fair construction of Mr. Wortley's resolution, we have the authority, first, of the Gentleman who moved it; secondly, of the House, which could have passed it on no other conceivable ground: thirdly, of the Ministers themselves, who declared that they held their places only until successors should be appointed: fourthly, of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who professing to act on the spirit of the resolution, forthwith resorted to Lord Wellesley.

From the progress and result of this and the following negociations, we may be enabled to form a tolerable judgment, as to the motives with which they were authorised and undertaken.

I believe it to be an invariable rule, that when his Majesty or his Representatives commits the formation of a Ministry to any political character, the individual so selected is looked upon as the chief of the infant Government, unless he should spontaneously wave this prescriptive honour. The Prince Regent indeed was advised to address Lord Wellesley without conveying to his Lordship any written commission or any tangible authority, further than to present a plan for his Royal Highness's approbation, and to ascertain the sentiments of all parties. Lord Wellesley's entrance on such a task, coupled with his avowed renunciation of all desire for office in his own person, under the new arrangement is an undoubted proof of zeal and of sincerity, assuredly not exhibited in an equal degree by those who advised the communication of such a proposal to his Lordship, abridged of those powers which ought naturally to attend it, because they must obviously facilitate the measure consequent on its acceptance.

The entertainment of his Lordship's overture by Lords Grey and Grenville, confessedly imperfect as it was, must fairly be held a piece of gratuitous and conciliatory candour on the part of these Noble Lords; who might and must have been acquitted of any blame or incorrectness, had they at once declined the reception of a subject, presented to them by Lord Wellesley without the usual authority, and therefore without a direct responsibility, even in the character of a mediator.

This initiatory overture of Marquis Wellesley led simply to an explanation of the sentiments of the Noble Lords, relatively to certain principles of national policy, proposed as the basis of a strong and comprehensive Administration. In one of these the Noble Lords expressed their ready concurrence; whilst on the applicability of the other to the present state of our finances, they declared their doubts in manly and becoming language.

Contemporaneous with Lord Wellesley's offer to the Representatives of the Aristocracy, Mr. Canning conveyed a similar message to those, of whom it may be said, that they represent nothing but the dross, the dregs, the baser fragments, of half a dozen former Administrations. On the prospective basis of the proposed arrangement, they made not a single comment. To the query respecting his Catholic fellow subjects, Lord Liverpool answered, precisely, nothing. To the momentous proposition on the Spanish war, Lord Liverpool answered, literally, nothing. These, it seems, were subjects above the comprehension of Lord Liverpool. But, slipping past the point *how* they were to act, and seizing on the question *with whom* they were to act, the reply was peevish and natural enough. "We all decline becoming Members of an Administration, to be formed by Lord Wellesley." There was the rub. The personal animosity nothing could subdue; because the personal inferiority was too galling to be forgiven. Now it did most curiously happen, that as if Lord Wellesley's charge against these persons, had been foreseen, one of the parties, by name Lord Melville, was pleased not only to confirm, but to illustrate, ascertain, and define, the answer of Lord Liverpool to the first communication from Mr. Canning. Lord Melville begins with stating his "strong repugnance, or rather his decided objections, to join an Administration of which Lord Wellesley was to be the head;" adding, "It might be sufficient for me to refer to Lord Liverpool's reply; especially as I do not wish to enter into any detailed reasoning on a question relating to a matter of *personal* feeling."—"Bravo Milor,"—this is a pretty fair backing of your friend—this is "write me down an ass" in exceedingly well-spelt and Lord-like English. But, the exquisite part of this candid epistle is the following short declaration:—"I have no objection to act with an Administration, formed on the two principles mentioned in your memorandum." So then, we are not left even a guess in favour of the Cabinet,—not, as the lawyers say, "a peg to hang a doubt upon!" When Lord Liverpool announces,—when Lord Melville repeats,—that they will not act in any Ministry to be formed by Lord Wellesley, or of which Lord Wellesley is to be the head, it is just possible,—barely possible,—to believe, that at least one branch of an objection so peremptory may rest on the known political doctrines of Lord Wellesley being hostile to those of the existing Cabinet; that is to say, that public grounds *may* really constitute a part of those on which the recusant Lords have thought fit to erect their refusal. But here Lord Melville accedes to the measures, and pins his aversion on the man. With what ingenious, therefore,—with what magnanimous impudence does the Noble Viscount divest the Ministerial carcase of the only rag [illegible] its deformity, and left its [illegible] doubtful? What perfidious clerk, in Lord Wellesley's pay, indited for the son of the first Lord Melville, those lines irrevocable and fatal, which [illegible] with *admitting* the influence of *personal* feelings *pointedly excluded all public principle* from amongst the motives by which he and his Brethren were actuated? We have never heard that Mr. Horne Tooke was famous for moderation towards his political opponents, or that he could be charged with ascribing an undue imitation to the range of party bitterness; yet in the memorable letter of Mr. Horne to Junius, Lord Liverpool and his associates will find it laid down, that personal "[illegible] motive *fit only for the Devil!*" The monopoly of that potentate is now we see invaded by

his subjects. The journeymen have entered into close competition with their master; and truly the race is not against them. But hatred is not the solitary attribute transferred of late from the crown of Satan; treachery, a contiguous jewel, has formed a portion of the spoil. The Ministers, though declared unworthy by Parliament, still retained the official seals—were still the counsellors of his Royal Highness the Regent,—still his Confidential Counsellors. By them was he advised to bid Lord Wellesley exert his judgment in the formation of a Ministry;—by them, at the same moment, was the plot matured, that should render his exertions vain. Keeper of the Royal Conscience—do I assert a falsehood? Learned Lord—are these black proceedings unknown to you? The triumphant but most indiscreet retort of Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Whitbread, wherein his Lordship, with a Sardonic smile, hinted at the *difficulties* which would arrest Lord Wellesley's progress,—this indiscretion did not pass by unnoticed. What difficulties had then occurred within the knowledge of Lord Castlereagh? What insuperable difficulties except those of which he and his confederates were the authors? That raw plenipotentiary the Earl of Yarmouth, too, is accused of having sported his ominous prophecies, in every gaming house of the capital; and of having uttered, in the way of prediction, as to the issue of Lord Wellesley's efforts, more truth than in the way of narrative his friends think it fair to expect from him. Can it be credible, that on the answer of Lords Grey and Grenville, to the very first overture from Lord Wellesley the Noble Marquis was assailed with an universal cry throughout the Court, "Oh, "this will never do—all is at an end—we "knew it would not succeed—and that no "change could be effected!!" Pray what was there in the reply of the Opposition Lords, to preclude the hope of even the happiest issue to a negociation—if instituted by the Court with the same integrity, with which it was undertaken by Lord Wellesley? His Lordship's proposal was preliminary; so was the reply; it was not even formally authenticated by the Regent: any discussion at all, therefore, of the principles propounded by Lord Wellesley was, I contend for it, gratuitous, and (setting aside a little coldness of phrase) in the genuine spirit of conciliation. Following the dates of the printed correspondence, however, we are at no loss for the true disposition of the Court, or for a key to the prophecies of Lord Yarmouth. Lord Wellesley having on the 24th of May reported his proceedings to the Regent, *it was not until the 27th*,—and then through what channel?—*through this very Cabinet which his commission professed to supercede*—it was not until the 27th Lord Wellesley learned—by means of Mr. Canning's interrogatories to Lord Melville—What? That the Ministers had *bona fide* resigned their places? No! but that Lord Wellesley's commission was at end!! No access, so far as appears, to the Prince! no direct communication of the sentiments of his Royal Highness, on the exercise and progress of a power which he had directly granted! The old Cabinet sitting perpetually—perpetually advising the Sovereign, from whose service they announced that they had substantially retired! declaring that they held the official seals *only until* their successors should be appointed, but, in perfect security, arranging those measures which, without convicting them of a *verbal* falsehood, would make the tenure eternal! Lord Wellesley having received the Commands of the Prince, ought to have been considered by them as Minister *de jure*. Had the real object been the success of his exertions, his advice, and his alone, would have been taken. Was it not clear to the meanest intellect, that if the old Ministers were invited or permitted to meddle, they would so shape their councils as, instead of facilitating, to defeat the creation of a ministry, whose establishment must be the ruin of their own power?

After this unworthy proceeding of the Court, the next step to which we find the Regent's advisers on record as parties, is the renewal of Lord Wellesley's commission, in a written and authentic form. What became of the Cabinet, from the 27th to the 1st of June, we have no information in these letters. Were, then, the Courtiers ashamed of Lord Wellesley's injuries or afraid of their exposure? was his Lordship again resorted to, only as being a character less mischievous—less odious—and more pardonable than Lord Grey? The latter Noble Lord, we know having sinned beyond forgiveness, was the second reluctant [illegible] of Lord Wellesley so long and [illegible] retarded, by attempts at negociation [illegible] quarters? [illegible]—or from an obstinate [illegible] rejection of the prayer of the Noble Marquis, to be authorised to address himself to Lord Grey? That much difficulty did occur from the latter cause, we are, in the absence of information at liberty to conjecture, from those extraordinary letters between Lords Grey and Moira, which close the printed correspondence. Here then, we have another dose of "personal enmity"!—Here another, a superior "*Devil!*" Lord Grey, it seems speaking in Parliament of the Catholics, had felt it his duty, as the advocate of their cause, to excuse their irritation, on the score of their disappointments—certain pledges and promises recurred to his Lordship's memory, which he was too honest, and too little of a courtier, to forget. A great personage, *is said*, under the advice of his Ministers no doubt, to have censured deeply this recollection—Lord Wellesley *is said* to have condemned the Royal resentment, as unbecoming the mind of a Sovereign—and to have at length removed, at least *apparently*, the obstacles to a favourable reception of Lord Grey. The issue was, that Lord Moira acting subsequently on behalf of the Sovereign, he sought from Lord Grey an explanation of the language he had used in Parliament,—the Noble Earl, unfortunately was not a man to retract impressions deliberately uttered. The language was repeated—the pledges a second time recorded—the offence unretracted, The Noble Lord appeared at Levee, and the anger was prudently forgotten.

The second overture of Lord Wellesley to Lords Grey and Grenville is with its consequences, the most important part of these transactions. The Opposition Lords were offered four places in the Cabinet—five, if the Cabinet were to consist of 13. Now, let us look at the composition of this Cabinet! the basis of it was, concession to the Catholics—a vigorous prosecution of a war, in which, let it be remembered, we were already engaged—and a freedom of discussing all minor points, in the spirit of liberality, and mutual conciliation. Lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning were pledged to these measures—Lords Moira and Erskine had on all great questions of policy, supported the Opposition to such an extent, as to be identified with them in public opinion—the declared basis of the arrangement were assurance enough, that should any members of the former Cabinet be called by Lord Wellesley to a participation in the new one, they must, as a preface to such admission, avow their concurrence in the fundamental doctrines of the Ministry;—so that, on all those points of policy which Lord Grey had held forth as essential to the public welfare, he must have been satisfied either of such firm co-operation, or of such liberal discussion, as would leave a man who acted on other than party motives, without an apology to his own mind, for declining his share in the Government. Now, though I am persuaded that the answer of these Noble Lords to the proposal of Lord Wellesley, on the 23d of May, was, notwithstanding the generality of the occasion, calculated rather to encourage negociation than to suspend it; yet the grounds on which they rejected this second overture, and subsequently the proposition advanced by Lord Moira, leave scarcely a doubt on any impartial mind, that the pretext only was, in either case, brought forward, and that the real motive was suppressed. The Noble Lords had objections fitted to all sorts of predicaments;—to Lord Wellesley they started the limitation of his powers—to Lord Moira their imperfect exercise. Lord Wellesley proposed to them such an influence in the Cabinet, as would either carry their measures into absolute execution, or secure to them a candid consideration. What, then, was there in the substance of his offer, to awaken any rational fear—what reserve or negligence in the form of it, to rouse their Lordship's jealousy? Why did they forbear to stipulate with Lord Wellesley a disturbance of the Royal Household?—Why? because the Noble Marquis was prepared with that species of temperate answer, which must have precluded altercation; namely, that so long as the Household officers abstained from Count intrigue against the Ministers, and from Parliamentary opposition to their measures, there was no solid or decent ground for pressing their removal on the Regent. Lord Moira's unqualified impetuosity gave them an advantage, which they were instructed to look for, and resolute to keep. But does all this amount to a *crimination* of these Noblemen? Is there a moral or constitutional obligation that binds us to accept a public office, when tendered, or how tendered by the Prince? Is an arduous duty, is a terrible responsibility that description of yoke, which every man in a free country must be forced to bear, at the risk of being denounced as a State offender? I admit that their second reply to Lord Wellesley was cold, ungracious, and incroaching,—that the demand upon Lord Moira was captious and unnecessary,—that both amount to proof of a spirit monopolising and unmanageable; but still it is remote from crime. There is no guilt in the determination to rule alone, or to decline all share in the Government. Lords Grey and Grenville might well believe that they could not carry their measures smoothly, or provide for their followers liberally; without possessing in their own hands the undivided powers and emoluments of office—pledged alike to their measures and their friends, they have been in my opinion most unjustly railed at for the effort to discharge their promises to both. When Mr. Pitt, yet a beardless boy, declared he would not serve but in the office of Prime Minister, pride, ambition, and genuine patriotism, were severally assigned as the motives of youth—but never was his resolution impeached, as guilty. When Lord Liverpool proposed to Marquis Wellesley, that he and Mr. Canning should serve under his Lordship—stuck like two patches on his threadbare Cabinet—ludicrous and despicable as was the vanity of this proposal, yet who ever talked of it as a crime? Acquitting these parties, therefore, of all serious guilt, in the single instance of their desire to govern, we can neither forgive, nor cease to wonder at, Lord Wellesley for offering to either, a partnership in his power. Still more joy should we indulge at the failure of these attempts, than we have suffered surprise at their existence. The objection to one set is, that they would have undermined him; to the other, that they would ultimately have expelled him—for weak as, the nation might find *their* policy, the Noble Marquis would feel that their party was strong.

But insincere and obscure (though by no means criminal) as this answer of Lord Grey, was it in its nature so final or so peremptory, as to *preclude* all subsequent explanation? Lord Wellesley thought and avowed, that every branch of the arrangement was still fairly open to explanation. He proclaimed his conviction that, *if permitted*, he would be able to form a united, respected, and efficient Ministry. Well, then—did he proceed in this undertaking? Was the Prince advised to congratulate himself and his subjects on the prospect which dawned upon both? When his Royal Highness combated with the appearance of disappointment, the hopes and revived expectations of his Minister elect, did he listen to the voice of policy, if not of virtue, and suffer that explanatory intercourse to continue, which, if it did not promote the harmony of the parties, would at least have developed their views? No—a protracted negociation might have been too decisive—and Lord Wellesley's authority, which must have proved effectual—was converted into another, which could not! Again, standforth my Lord Keeper of the Royal Conscience—and spreading your hand upon that breast whose simplicity even a Jesuit would disown, answer to the interrogatories of your countrymen. No one can prize more highly than your Lordship, the advantage you possess over all four suitors, in appealing to a Court, which costs you nothing. By that tribunal, therefore, I adjure you—by the woolsack within your bosom—by the conscience of which you boast—nay, by that which you hold in trust—when lord Castlereagh, to ridicule the vote of the House of Commons, moved a deputation of *two Members* to go up with the Address—was it your lordship who advised the verbal commission to lord Wellesley, aware of the difficulties with which he must unavoidably contend—besides those which a Cabinet conspiracy might create for him? and did or did not your lordship, reckless of hypocrisy, exult aloud in the end which you anticipated? When your lordship knew that Earl Grey was in disgrace, and personally obnoxious to his Royal Highness, was not your Cabinet combination formed in the confidence, that your monopoly of office was then secure, whilst lord Grey was excluded by the feelings of the Prince—and lord Wellesley by those of his Ministers? When on the death of the late Mr. Perceval, application was made to Marquis Wellesley that he and Mr. Canning should serve as subalterns amongst you,—was it not foreseen by the best intriguers of the Cabinet, that his lordship and his friend would laugh in lord Liverpool's face, at the bare intimation of such a proposal? Was not, let me add, the offer communicated, only *that* the people of England might know it had been made? Who advised the Regent to that most unnatural inconsistency, by which a defunct Administration became the channel of conveying to the ears of a confidential agent, that the confidence under which he acted was withdrawn? Why were the second powers of lord Wellesley *so restricted*? Was it not that you feared he would exercise them with success? Why were the powers of lord Moira *unrestricted*? Was it not that he stood pledged against their legitimate exercise? By whose advice did the Prince refuse the authority for explanation repeatedly solicited by lord Wellesley? Was it not by his, whose sophisticated understanding could wrest and adopt to any knavish purpose, words once characteristic of honesty and spirit—"the quarrel is a mighty pretty quarrel as it stands—so don't let us spoil it by explanation!" My questions, I fear, may prove tiresome to your Lordship; yet a few remain behind, worth all the rest, which the fear of being suspected as your former confident or accomplice, deters me from asking in public. Your Lordship is considered an undisputed party to Lord Castlereagh's ingenious defence,—that, indeed, "he and his colleagues were the best of all Ministers—*because*, (what logic!) they had never left the Crown without servants!" In truth, my lords, if this be excellence, you are the most perfect Statesman on record. On this tenacious and immoveable sort of merit, we find more evidence in the present Cabinet, than in the whole History of England, from the Conquest down. But deeply and feelingly as we lament the general truth, still was it propounded at a most unlucky moment,—for whilst lord Castlereagh was making, in the House of Commons, this boast of generous and prescriptive loyalty—at the very hour was he the associate of a Ministerial combination, pledged against becoming "*servants*" on any terms—with him to whom "the Crown" had confided the formation of a Government. The alleged grounds, it seems, of this conspiracy, were two fold. 1st. The publication of a certain "statement," by lord Wellesley. 2dly. The publication of a correspondence with lord Liverpool.—To the first charge the Noble Marquis pleaded, not guilty,—denying, disowning, & abjuring the offence. To the second, he pleaded a justification,—a justification founded on the example of lord Liverpool—himself a *particeps criminis*,—if crime it was. Why, then, was not the confederacy broken up?—Why were not the denunciations against lord Wellesley retracted? and his powers as a negociator revived? No; the tone was changed at once, and a resolution of the Cabinet manfully taken—"that *no good would result* from the accession of lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning." In pity to human nature we must have mercy on these Ministers. The publication of lord Wellesley's statement, was to be sure, a saucy kind of freedom—it was a paper which called the Cabinet "block heads," I think, or words to that effect. To publish the letters of lord Liverpool was worse—ten times worse,—for they proved, what lord Wellesley had no more than asserted. But last, and most injurious was the defence of lord Wellesley in Parliament, where in the course of his victorious, and, therefore, unpardonable justification, he gave the whole pack, through the sides of poor lord Harrowby, such an *overthrow*, as would have broken the heart of those amongst them who had hearts to break,—had they not been consoled by the consequence to which their degradation promoted them in the Closet, and the sympathies of their Chief.

Thus has been suspended for a moment, but far from terminated, a profligate and disastrous juggle,—defrauding the people of their hopes and of their rights,—and a Prince formed to be the love and admiration of that people, of his natural birthright, and his noblest character. Infinitely worse, to the eye of an enlightened Englishman, are the scenes which have now *first* dishonoured an English Court, than those coarse brutalities which outrage the public peace, and unhinge the order of society. Now, for the first time since the reign of Charles II. has England fallen to the humiliating level of the vilest and most abandoned province of the East, where puerile despotism [illegible] beneath the torpor of vice, depressing with it the moral sense of mankind,—the spirit and vitality of nations.

My lords and Gentlemen,—My patience is worn out; but I reckon on your forgiveness for so abruptly concluding this letter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

VETUS.

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